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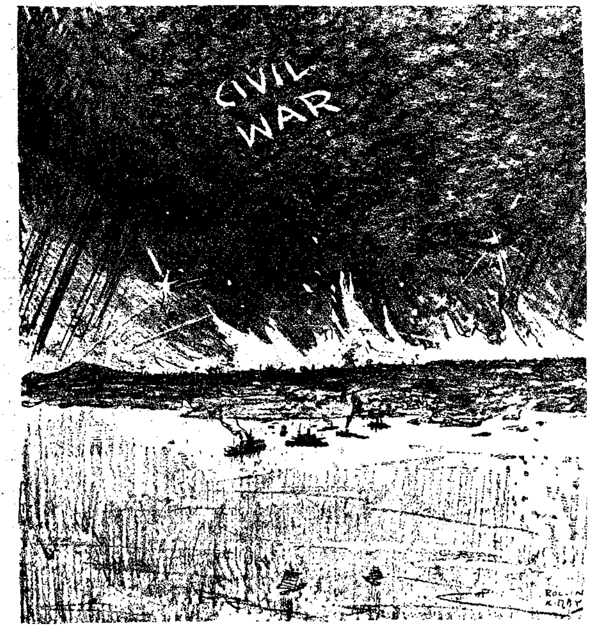
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

DISASTROUS POSSIBILITIES IN CHINA

THE SINISTER CRY, "Shah, shah (kill, kill)," that assailed the ears of Americans and Europeans besieged in Peking during the gruesome days of the Boxer uprising more than a quarter of a century ago, has again been raised against the foreigners in China. The murderous attacks upon the foreign residents of Nanking after that city's capture by the Nationalist forces, the antiforeign demonstrations in Chefoo, Hankow, Changsha, Chungking, Wuhu, and other Chinese cities, and the consequent flight of American, European, and Japanese refugees toward Shanghai, where the foreign settlement is guarded by troops and warships, convince many observers that there is a growing Chinese peril. China's civil war, they say, might easily flame up into a massacre of all foreigners, which in turn might mean a war in which China and Russia would be pitted against Europe and America.



"AN' THE DAWN COMES UP LIKE THUNDER OUTER CHINA 'CROST THE BAY!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

For two years or more the antiforeign sentiment among the Chinese "has been growing more bitter daily," writes George R. Witte in the New York *Evening World*. After describing the "vast horde of armed Chinese—soldiers belonging to the victorious Cantonese and the defeated Shantung armies, gunmen, thugs, and murderers—now surging around the foreign settlement of Shanghai," Mr. Witte goes on to say:

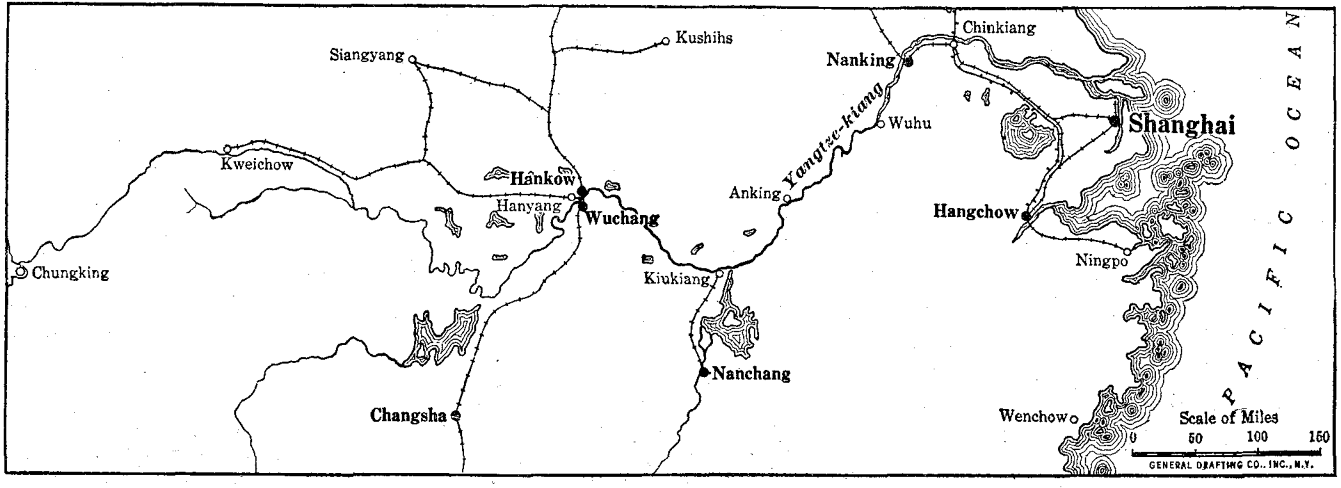
> "From within the barricades of the foreign settlement the spectacle going on outside must seem like a nightmare. The spectators probably feel very much the same as did the foreigners who were besieged in the legation quarter of Peking during the Boxer revolt.
>
> "Even with an armed force such as the foreign Powers have now in Shanghai to protect their subjects and their property, it is pointed out, it probably is only a question of time when a serious clash will occur between the foreigners and the natives. Such a clash might lead to a universal outbreak against all foreigners in China."

While admitting that the Chinese situation to-day is so complex as to make prediction difficult, the Chicago *Tribune*, nevertheless, thinks it is "not improbable that the Nationalist movement is passing into a new stage of acute antiforeignism, which will dispose of all moderate leadership and create an international situation of far-reaching consequences." Discussing some of these possible contingencies, *The Tribune* continues:

> "Under the adroit guidance of Russian advisers working with the tendency of all revolutions to pass from right to left, from moderation to excess, conditions may develop which a handful of foreign troops and a squadron of ships will be unable to combat. If, as is then likely to follow, all foreign interests are expelled from China, the impact will be felt throughout Asia. The British position in India will be seriously compromised and may soon be made quite untenable. The Dutch will have more trouble in Java, where antiforeignism and even Communism have attained to some organization, and Japan's Socialist movement is likely to enter a more serious stage. Also the Independence party in the Philippines will have new fuel.
>
> "Our own stake in the Orient is not essential to our prosperity or security, but when we read that Moscow is celebrating the taking of Shanghai as if it were a Russian victory, we may have reason to meditate upon the interesting possibilities of an Asia dominated by Russian diplomacy and domestic intrigue. We are not disposed to take too seriously plans for a united Asia and a world war of the yellow and brown races against the white. The diversity and depth of race and religious cleavage in Asia are obstructions to any large unity that will endure very long, even if it could be accomplished for a moment, but the immediate prospects offered by the success of the Cantonese under Russian advice and with Russian aid are not to be underestimated."

In an editorial headed "Unprepared America on the Brink of a Volcano," *The Times*, of Seattle, warns us of the activity of the Red hand in China and urges America to "abandon its foolish sense of security" and prepare for what may happen. Says this Pacific Northwest paper:

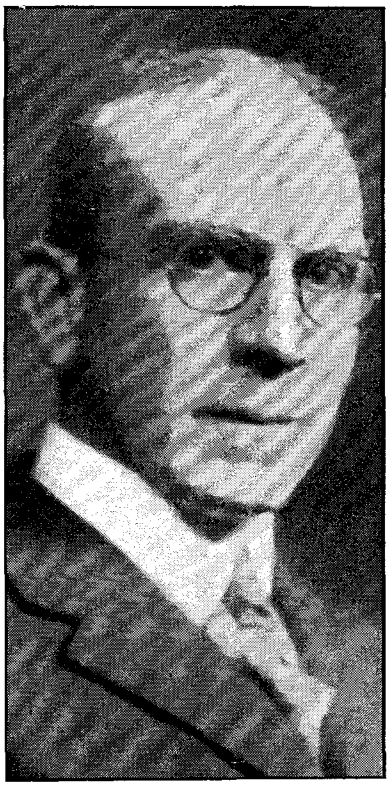
> "The trend of events in the Far East shows unmistakable signs that the world is on the verge of an epochal struggle. Proofs are at hand that the latest phase of China's civil war is due to the machinations of Russia. From the Cantonese leaders we have the declaration that China is to be the base of a world revolution, while from Moscow comes the statement that Russia is the Western front. There is jubilation in the Soviet country over the recent development in the Far East, while plans are going forward to overthrow the existing governments in so-called capitalistic countries.
>
> "No man is competent to say what will be the result of this Communistic scheming, but that the danger is grave no thinking person should doubt. A war arraying the 400,000,000 people of China and the 150,000,000 people of Russia against the Western world would be more terrible than any struggle the world has



A VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH: CITIES OF THE YANGTZE BASIN

Threatened by the natives and fired upon by Chinese forts along the river, Americans and other foreigners are fleeing from these Yangtze Valley towns to the doubtful safety of the foreign settlement at Shanghai.

> ever seen. It would overshadow the invasion of Europe by the Asiatic hordes in the ancient times, the westward march of the Mohammedans, or the struggle of the Central European Powers against the Allies in the World War. And America is sitting on the edge of this volcano blissfully oblivious of the peril and wholly unprepared. Should another world war afflict the earth, America could not avoid its terrible consequences, yet we continue to live in a fool's paradise.
>
> "America, with more than half the gold supply of the world, would make rich picking for the hungry hordes from the Far East. Our wealth is estimated at $350,000,000,000. We produce more and use more of the basic commodities than all the rest of the world put together. This country is a treasure house which would be looted as thoroughly as some of the cities of China have been pillaged of late.
>
> "Is America, in the light of the latest menace from the Old World, to persist in its folly? Are we to sit twiddling our thumbs while the hordes from Asia and Eastern Europe prepare to reduce us to their level of existence? Are we to wait until the blow falls before we make ready to guard our shores? Let's not again be caught unprepared as we were in 1917, and in every other war we ever had. Let an aroused public opinion force our leaders in Congress to make provision for our safety. Let's read the plain warning from Asia, and make our plans accordingly."



P. & A. photograph

KILLED IN NANKING

Dr. John E. Williams, Vice-President of Nanking University, was slain by a soldier in the Nationalist uniform after the capture of the city by Nationalist forces. Many other Americans were saved from massacre by a timely barrage from American war-ships.

Every American and European in China is facing death in the present crisis, declares Prof. Upton Close, lecturer on Pacific Asian Life and Politics at the University of Washington, former adviser to Gen. Wu Pei-fu, and author of "The Revolt in Asia." In the course of an interview published in the New York *Evening World*, Professor Close warns us that the wholesale massacre of the 40,000 white residents of China is a possible result of the Western races' present policy toward the Chinese. The responsibility for what may happen he places on European rather than Asiatic shoulders. In the opinion of Professor Close:

> "We have come to the end of the white man's world dominance. If he resigns himself to this historic evolution he will save his world and the Asiatic's world. If he resists he will likely bring about the destruction of both.
>
> "We have come to the beginning of the white and colored man's joint world, when each shall have control in his own house and a proportionate say in the general convocation of humanity.
>
> "We are passing from an era of empire by conquest into the era of empire by attraction, service and business that asks only a fair field and no favors.
>
> "We have come to the time when any prolonged attempt of any race or nation or class or sex to dominate another can only bring destruction to both.
>
> "It is let live and live.
>
> "It is tolerance or death."

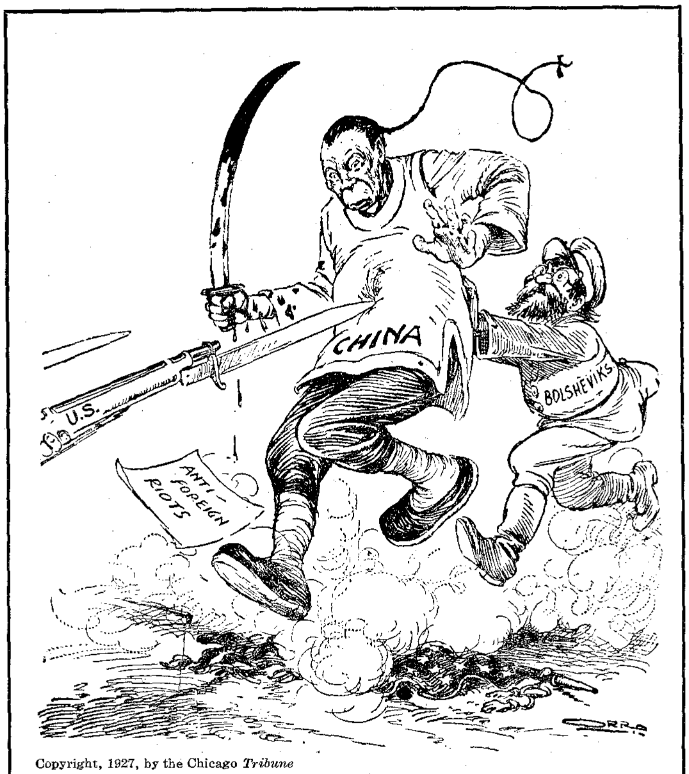
"The turn of events in China is ominous," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which warns us that any union of the foreign elements to crush the Nationalist movement would give the control of that movement to the radicals and result in an anti-foreign conflagration. But at the same time, points out the Baltimore *Sun*, "it would be folly to overestimate the capacities of the Nationalist Government." For—

> "As it gains in military power and prestige its civil problems increase to a point where outbreaks are more, rather than less probable. Every victory for the Southern armies turns loose cutthroats who have been conscripts under the Northern war-lords. If they are incorporated into the Nationalist forces, they will still be prone to loot at every opportunity. If they discard their uniforms to mingle with the civil population, they will still utilize disorder to practise brigandage.
>
> "This situation is as much of a menace to the Nationalist Government as to the foreigners who get caught in the maelstrom of the advancing civil war. It can not be met by shelling Chinese cities in reprisal, which means only the killing of the innocent, the inflaming of antiforeign sentiment, and more chaos to assist the criminal elements. But further danger like that at Nanking may be minimized by cooperation between the Nationalist commanders and the foreign military and naval officers."

"To pretend that danger does not exist and is not constantly increasing is idle," declares the New York *Times*. "The looting and shooting at Nanking show that the boasted discipline of Cantonese is not sufficient to make possible the control of irregulars," remarks this paper, which continues:

"The result may well be another general antiforeign outbreak such as was witnessed at the time of the Boxer uprising. There is no reason to believe that the antiforeign sentiment will be any the less productive of outbreaks to-day than it was then.

"A great responsibility rests on the Cantonese leaders. They have been rightly held to account for the outbreak in Nanking. Failure to prevent future rioting can only be interpreted as lack of ability to do so or as a tacit countenancing of violence. Obviously, neither is to the interest of the Cantonese. Even should they endeavor to place the blame on the retreating Northerners, they can not escape the censure that inevitably attaches to leaders who have been persistently preaching hatred of foreigners and telling their followers that all of China's woes are caused by the aggression of other nations."



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GONE ABOUT FAR ENOUGH

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"Antiforeign feeling is a bitter, unmanageable thing which is not pleasant to watch in action. It seized its chance at Nanking, and will doubtless attempt to seize its chance again," remarks the New York *World*. "But there is no evidence as yet to justify the belief that the Nationalist movement has made 'extirpation of the foreigner' its slogan, or that in setting the liberation of China as its goal it has unleashed force which it is totally unable to control," the same paper adds. While there was a time when incidents such as those that occurred in Nanking "would have brought great battle fleets into Chinese waters," observes the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*,

"Jingoistic fervors in the Western countries will not lead to a desirable solution of the altered problem of China. What the Governments of Europe and the Government of the United States well know is that the immediate political consequences of the present turmoil will be of overwhelming importance in the years immediately ahead, and that the drift of events in all Asia, and even on the Pacific Ocean, may be determined by the final outcome of the long-predicted Chinese rising.

"The British, with characteristic foresight, recently began to seek the good-will of the leaders whose armies are now under the guns of the American and European war vessels. The Japanese are ardently following a similar course. It is significant to observe that Japanese war vessels didn't fire a shot in the recent bombardments. And it is interesting to remember in this connection the view of competent observers on the scene, who held that the influences which dominate in the new China will probably dominate throughout the whole world of the Far East."

Patience and cool judgment are the qualities most needed in the present grave crisis in China, many commentators remind us. Washington, the correspondents tell us, hopes that a general attack on foreigners will be averted. Our Government's "prompt action" in protecting the lives of Americans in China was commended by the Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference in Philadelphia just after the Nanking incident. But the Conference added these significant words: "We should be careful, however, and not let the protection of our missionaries be used as a pretext to continue any kind of military control in that distracted country. Christianity backed by guns will never be very effective." "Every American friend of China will hope that, while American life and property in the disturbed republic must be preserved, a dependable agreement between the Nationalist leaders and our own Government will be reached by which the likelihood of such untoward events as that at Nanking will be minimized," says the Providence *Journal*. "There is no course for this Government to pursue in China now except to protect its nationals. How to do it is a grave question," remarks the Newark *News*. And it adds:

"Foreigners are not safe from unruly and excited elements who are doing what unruly and excited elements would do under similar circumstances almost anywhere else. Were the conditions reversed, Chinese men and women would not be safe in New York, San Francisco, Newark, or any other American city.

"The Westerner is being kicked out of China not because he is disliked individually, but because he represents Western control, and that is doomed. It need not have happened. China made demands which it was within her right to make. They might have been granted and China's good-will kept. They were not granted. Plausible excuses were offered, but they do not sound any more plausible to the awakened Chinese than Britain's excuses for her colonial policy a century and a half ago sounded to the patriots of the American Revolution.

"The nationalist movement can not be stopt. It is too sound and vital. The West must adjust itself to it. It must meet China in the spirit of 1927."

The antiforeign violence that has occurred along the lower Yangtze "must be measured against the violence of the political and military upheaval," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which continues its argument in the following words:

"A conquering army has displaced a defending army and has possest itself of great rich cities. Those who are disposed to speak in sweeping condemnation of the outrages perpetrated in the wake of the Cantonese victories, may be reminded of Louvain and of the neutral lives taken by German submarines. The fact is that in great military cataclysms, decency is more or less adjourned. The highly civilized nations behave just about as badly in this respect as the less civilized."

Conceding a certain degree of resemblance between the present Chinese outbreaks against the "foreign imperialists" and the Boxer flare-up against the "foreign devils," the New York *Herald Tribune*, in an editorial headed "The Calm View," remarks:

"When it was all over the Boxer outbreak seemed only a passing disturbance upon the slow course of Chinese history. The missions were reconstituted, the schools revived, there was a better understanding between the Powers and the Manchu throne, and Chinese civilization had begun the gradual turn into the twentieth century.

"A quick sympathy for our own nationals can not blind us to the possibility that the incidents of this crisis may be as transient in their effect for China as earlier incidents. The Kuomintang, lost between theories which it does not quite understand and the ancient predatoriness which it can not quite control, seems to be disappointing once more the high hopes that have been entertained for it. But crises have a way of ending in solutions; and tho there may not result from all this precisely what the idealists had expected, something will result from it. It is always difficult to quarrel with history—when it has become history; and the most striking thing about disasters is the fact that they are, on the broad scale, so rarely disastrous."

POLITICAL WRINKLES OF THE HAYNES COME-BACK

THE "COME-BACK" OF BABE RUTH is as nothing compared to that staged in the closing days of March by Roy A. Haynes in Prohibition-enforcement circles. At least, this is the impression given in the dispatches of Washington correspondents, who have watched the enforcement activities of Mr. Haynes since he was appointed by President Harding. Despite a record that was much criticized, Mr. Haynes is back on top of the heap, with the title of Acting Prohibition Commissioner, while Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews remains as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of enforcement. This, says Carter Field, the New York *Herald Tribune's* correspondent at the capital, "ends a long war between the Anti-Saloon League partizans, who favored Haynes, and the friends of Secretary Mellon and General Andrews, who wanted Commander Pennington, dry administrator at Pittsburgh. For the President has decided to give Mr. Haynes another chance to de-alcoholize the country."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

Acting Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, of Ohio, appointed by President Coolidge, say Washington correspondents, at the request of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Haynes first was appointed by President Harding, but later was put in the background when Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews came to Washington two years ago as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Prohibition enforcement.

Why? This is the immediate rejoinder of editorial writers. "Because Calvin Coolidge is again to be a candidate for the Presidency, and his campaign managers want the support of those to whom Haynes means something," replies the Newark *News.* "They are certain of the support of Secretary Mellon's associates in Pennsylvania." But Ohio is "dry" and has forty-eight votes in a Republican National Convention, points out the Newark paper.

Altho the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* does not favor the reinstatement of Haynes as Prohibition Commissioner, it admits that his appointment "is a victory for the Anti-Saloon League." Party leaders and political observers at Washington agree that it will have far-reaching political consequences in the 1928 campaign. President Coolidge's most serious rival for the nomination, declares the Washington *News*, is Senator Borah, who already has dedicated himself to the preservation of the Eighteenth Amendment without modification. The President, therefore, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times,* may, if brought face to face with the issue, definitely line up with the bone-drys as their candidate. Certainly, agrees the Newark *News,* "the Haynes affair has made Prohibition more of an issue in the Presidential campaign." The appointment is clever politics, moreover, several editors suggest, because it will tend to offset the unpopularity which the President is said to have incurred in the dry Middle West by vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill. In the opinion of W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times:*

> "The return of Roy A. Haynes to direct control of the machinery of Prohibition enforcement means that President Coolidge has made up his mind to place the Republican party again squarely on the dry side of the most interesting and important question now before the American people.
>
> "In appointing Haynes, the President overrode the wishes of Secretary Mellon and General Andrews. Under pressure of Senators Willis and Fess, of Ohio, who visited the White House presumably at the request of the Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Coolidge took the appointment of a Prohibition Commissioner out of Mr. Mellon's hands, and made it himself."

Another experienced political observer at the capital, Clinton W. Gilbert, of the New York *Evening Post*, goes on to explain that—

> "There was a danger if the Anti-Saloon League was not consulted about filling the Prohibition Commissionership that the drys would charge that no genuine effort had been made to enforce the Prohibition Law. The appointment of Mr. Haynes was thus a way of satisfying the drys, and ending their criticism of the enforcement of the Volstead Law.
>
> "The argument used by the dry organization was that General Andrews was not a convinced Prohibitionist, and that his activities had never been satisfactory to the drys.
>
> "On the Treasury Department blue-prints General Andrews is the superior of Acting Commissioner Haynes. But, practically, Mr. Haynes will have the backing of the Anti-Saloon League, which has been powerful enough to keep Mr. Haynes on the pay-roll of the Treasury Department for two years without any definite job, and to bring about his appointment. General Andrews, therefore, has under him a subordinate with greater political backing than he, himself, possesses."

In setting forth the country's reaction to the Haynes appointment, it seems virtually impossible to find an editorial that does not compare the Haynes régime to that of General Andrews. Taking first those editorials which criticize the reinstatement of Mr. Haynes to power, perhaps the most amazing broadside is found in a Prohibition paper—*The National Enquirer* of Indianapolis. Says this dry organ:

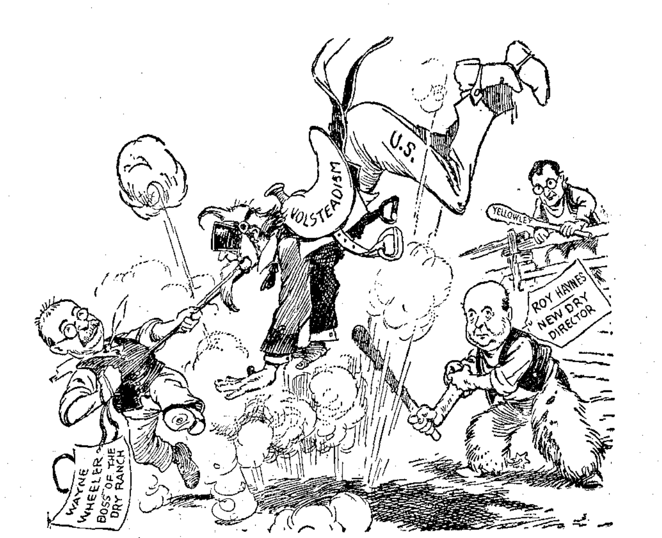
> "The appointment of Mr. Haynes may well be viewed by friends of Prohibition as a disappointment. Nominally, he has been Prohibition Commissioner ever since the day he was named by President Harding. Actually, since the duty of enforcement was laid upon the shoulders of General Andrews, Mr. Haynes has been a rather insignificant subordinate with very limited powers.
>
> "Mr. Haynes is a good man, but he is not the type needed at the head of the enforcement unit. That is no particular discredit to him; thousands of others are in the same situation. But it is cause for alarm to those who have the welfare of Prohibition at heart.
>
> "It is declared that he did not have proper support before. There is no reason, so far as we know, for believing he will have any better support this time.
>
> "On the face of it, the appointment of Mr. Haynes bears the earmarks of being political. Mr. Coolidge desires the support of Ohio drys against Speaker Longworth in the Presidential contest next year. And Mr. Haynes can be of great assistance to him in that field."

From this paper, one of the driest of the drys, we turn to one of the wettest dailies in the country—the New York *World*—

which also deprecates the Haynes appointment. Says *The World:*

"The appointment of Roy A. Haynes as head of the new Prohibition Bureau seems to have stunned Washington, and well it may. Two years ago he was a wholly discredited man. Not only had he failed miserably to enforce the law, but through his utterances he had made the Administration ridiculous. Conditions of enforcement were a public scandal; Rum Row at that time was in full view; the country was wide open. Yet Haynes was out daily with statements of the success that crowned his efforts.

"The appointment of Andrews probably represented the most honest effort at enforcement that we have seen or are likely to see. He was a man qualified for the job. He did away with Rum Row; he went after big violators of the law. To say he made the country dry would distort the facts. But at least he made it appreciably drier than Haynes made it."


U.S.
VOLSTEADISM
YELLOWLEY
ROY HAYNES NEW DRY DIRECTOR
WAYNE WHEELER BOSS OF THE DRY RANCH

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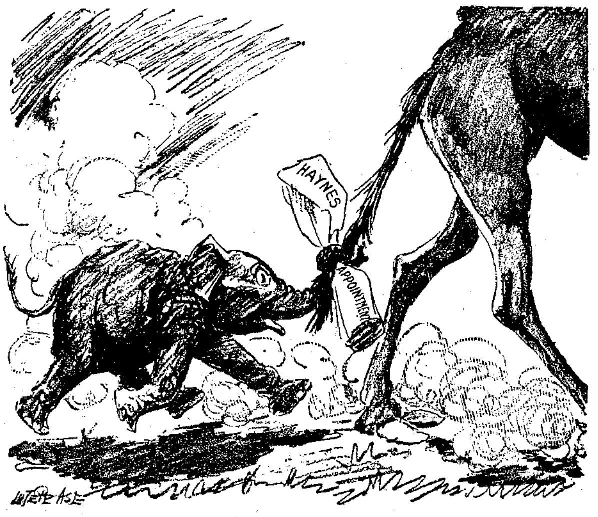
SADDLED, BUT NOT BROKEN

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"Unless Mr. Haynes has undergone a change, the rum-runners and bootleggers will welcome this reinstatement of a man who was scandalously ineffective at enforcement," believes the Springfield *Union.* And this sentiment is echoed by the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot,* Hartford *Times,* and Hartford *Courant.* We may be sure of one thing, however, thinks *The Courant,* which refers to Mr. Haynes as the "Pollyanna" of Prohibition: "However great may be his failure, the country will receive abundant assurances from him that gratifying progress is being made."



CARRYING ON

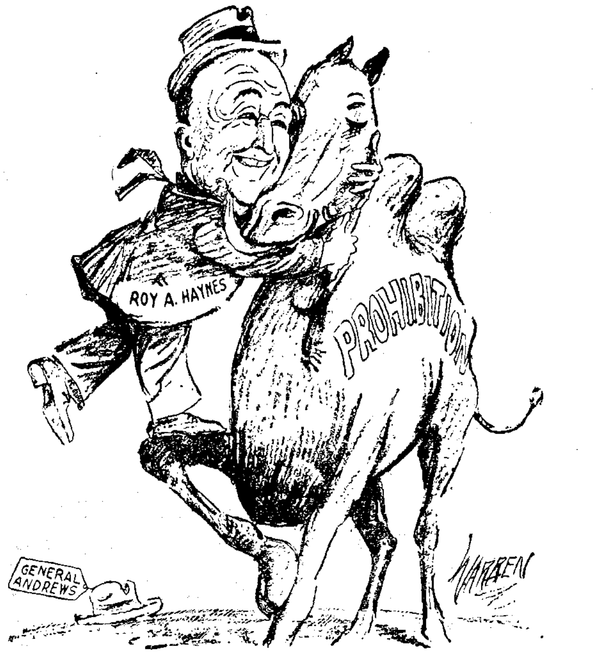
—Pease in the Newark *News.*

After this unsparing barrage, it may come as a relief to the friends of Mr. Haynes to know that he has his defenders, newspaper and otherwise. For example, we find in the New York *Sun* the statement that his appointment is satisfactory to General Andrews himself; that it was not made over the General's protest. Furthermore, declares the Raleigh *News and Observer,* "Mr. Haynes is a sincere friend of dry-law enforcement, and will make an earnest effort to enforce the law." Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, is convinced that "the record of Mr. Haynes merits the confidence placed in him," and in the opinion of *The Christian Science Monitor,* "the fact that he was appointed by President Coolidge and was recommended by the Anti-Saloon League is emphatically in his favor." And in the same vein the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

"Whether or not Mr. Haynes is the best equipped available man for the post remains to be seen; but that is not in point just at this moment.

"What is in point is that Mr. Haynes is apparently the choice of the Anti-Saloon League. It is for that reason that Mr. Coolidge has displayed practical wisdom in insisting on his appointment.

"With the Anti-Saloon League's chosen man at the head of the Federal Prohibition Bureau, the principal excuse or explanation for failure to enforce complete Prohibition will cease to be useful. Mr. Haynes, according to report, will be given a free hand in the conduct of the department. To a certain extent, the application of civil-service regulations to Prohibition agents will handicap him; on the other hand, the civil-service system was extended to that branch of the service in order to meet the objection that favoritism and political influence were powerful in the selection and employment of enforcement officers. Given a free hand, Mr. Haynes may be expected to adopt methods approved, if not proposed, by the Anti-Saloon League. If these methods fail to effect complete Prohibition, or even approximately complete Prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League will be held to a stricter accountability than it ever has been held heretofore."



BACK TO HER OLD LOVE

—Warren in the Cleveland *News.*

Under the law passed by Congress at the recent session, the Prohibition Commissioner, subject to the general outlining of policy by Secretary Mellon and General Andrews, will have broad powers, including the personnel machinery, issuance of permits, control of agents, and various administrative details. All officials and agents, with the exception of Andrews and Haynes, will be put under the civil service.

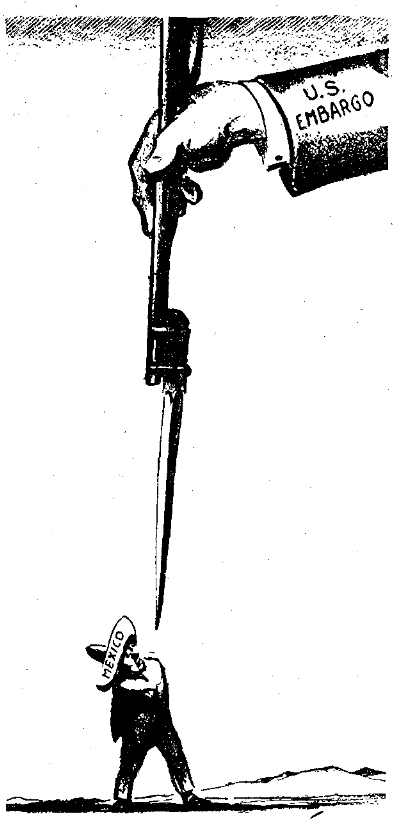
PUZZLING END OF THE SMUGGLING PACT

IS MEXICO ON THE BRINK of one of the bitterest and bloodiest revolutions of her turbulent history?

Is the termination of our smuggling treaty with Mexico, which, among other things, prohibits the shipment of arms to Mexican revolutionists without the knowledge of the Calles Government, likely to hasten the outbreak of such a revolution?

Will the abrogation of the convention by Secretary of State Kellogg on March 28 be followed by a lifting of the embargo placed upon the shipment of arms into Mexico?

Or is the refusal of the United States to renew the smuggling pact, thus freeing its hands for lifting of the embargo, a warning to the Calles régime that we are determined, in one way or another, to protect American property in Mexico?



IF WE LET GO—

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

These are some of the questions that are flying thick and fast from the typewriters of Washington correspondents, newspapermen who have been investigating conditions in Mexico, and editorial writers at home. As the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* explains: "With the smuggling treaty in operation, the lifting of the arms embargo would have little punitive or disciplinary effect if directed against the Mexican Government on account of its confiscation of the property of American citizens under the oil and land laws. With it removed, the decks will be cleared and this Government will be empowered to move if the President decides drastic action is necessary to protect American property in Mexico."

The abrogation of the smuggling convention, under which information on the smuggling of arms, liquor, and so forth, was exchanged reciprocally by the two countries, will, it is generally agreed, make the importation of war supplies by Mexican revolutionists much easier. Heretofore, says T. R. Ybarra in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the principal reason why the existing revolution has not spread throughout Mexico is that the rebels could not get enough arms, owing to the American embargo. Continues Mr. Ybarra, who has just returned from an investigation of Mexican conditions:

> "Since the Mexican budget is based largely on expected receipts from the petroleum tax, and this may yield a greatly reduced sum owing to the petroleum crisis, the Calles Government, already hard up, may find itself bankrupt and unable to pay the army, which may then make common cause with the insurgents. Discontent there is growing so rapidly that some prophesy the revolution will spread even if the arms embargo is not lifted, since the rebels will find arms somehow."

"Reports in recent weeks indicate that the uprising against Calles has serious potentialities," agrees W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*. And, explains the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "it is quite well known that to remove every obstacle from the path of arms and munitions going into Mexico would plunge that country into civil war." Of course, points out the Asheville *Times*, "termination of the treaty does not necessarily mean that the arms embargo will be lifted, but it certainly must carry with it a painful suggestion to that effect." "But if that is the big idea," suggests the Boston *Traveler*, "why not come out and say so?" No good reasons have been given for abrogating the smuggling convention, we are reminded by the Newark *News*, which adds:

> "This treaty provides that the two Governments shall give one another notice of shipments of merchandise by land, sea, and air. The merchandise in which we have been most interested is liquor. Mexico's chief interest is in arms. Abrogation of the treaty is certain to arouse suspicion that we are planning to assist revolutionists against the Mexican Government. The suspicion may be wrong. Nevertheless, it does not make for friendly relations to excite a neighbor's distrust."

What the State Department did say in its letter to the Mexican Government giving notice of our desire to terminate the treaty is this:

> "It may be pointed out in this connection that the United States has no commercial treaty with Mexico and that in the circumstances it is not deemed advisable to continue in effect an arrangement which might in certain contingencies bind the United States to cooperation for the enforcement of laws or decrees relating to the importation of commodities of all sorts into another country with which this Government has no arrangement, by treaty or otherwise, safeguarding American commerce against possible discrimination."

But, asks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

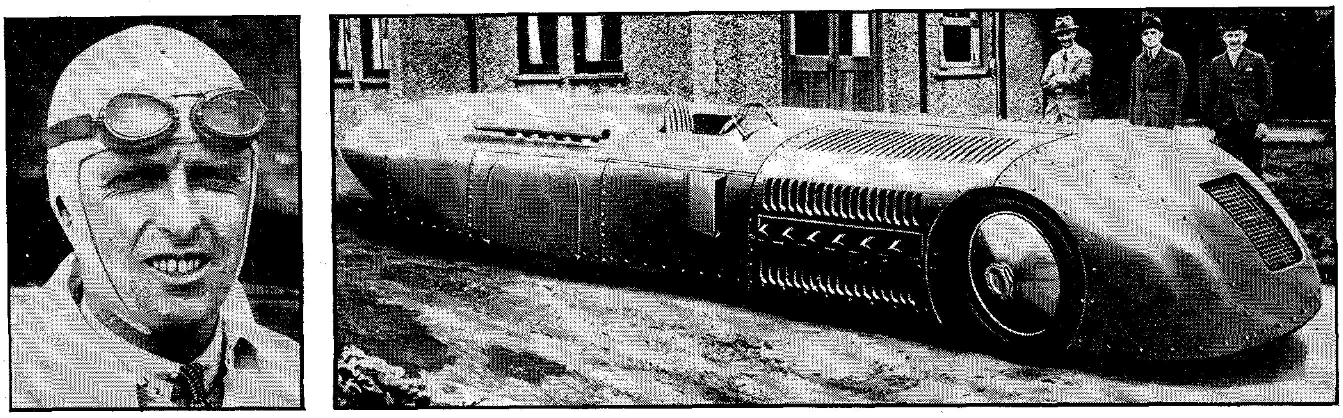
> "If it is inadvisable to bind the United States to cooperation in the enforcement of another country's embargoes save under the protection of a general treaty of commerce, why was the smuggling convention negotiated in the first place? What has occurred to make inadvisable the continuance of a convention that was advisedly negotiated and which has been advisedly maintained during its entire life without the protection of a treaty of commerce? These are the pertinent questions that the State Department's explanation leaves unanswered."

Correspondents and editors, however, seem to be willing to undertake the task. David Lawrence, well-known Washington correspondent, for instance, in the face of the State Department's announcement that there has been no recent effort to reopen negotiations for a commercial treaty, flatly declares that—

> "Abrogation of the one-year agreement between the United States and Mexico with respect to smuggling means a new commercial treaty eventually which will adjust the pending dispute on the confiscation of oil lands. The Department of State wants a new commercial treaty and is determined that nothing else will be satisfactory. There are some indications that persons in official quarters in Mexico desire the same thing.
>
> "Inasmuch as a treaty can supersede the Constitution in the United States, according to constitutional experts, so in Mexican law a treaty with the United States guaranteeing American citizens against the retroactive feature of the Mexican Constitution would be legally effective in the Mexican courts."

As for lifting the arms embargo, "there is no indication," avers the Washington *Star*, "that the United States will take that step." Having recognized the present Mexican Government, "this country would scarcely commit itself to a policy which might prove to be the source of its undoing," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is convinced. "Moreover, what if Calles should be overthrown? What proof is there that his successor would be any more friendly to American interests than he is?" In the opinion of the Jersey City *Journal*, however,

> "Relations with Mexico are getting better, not worse. Some legal knots with our neighbors on the south are still to be untied, and it is apparent that a commercial treaty between the two countries would help to make conditions better for both. There is nothing in the present situation to cause any nervousness or to arouse any pessimism."



THE FASTEST DRIVER AND MOTOR-CAR IN THE WORLD

"I'm satisfied," said Major H. O. D. Segrave, when he had driven the "mystery" Sunbeam car here shown at the record-breaking speed of 203 miles an hour on Daytona Beach. "Such a relief!" exclaimed Mrs. Segrave, when she heard that the feat was successfully achieved.

MOTORING TWO HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR

NO MAN EVER TRAVELED on the surface of the earth anywhere near so fast as did Major Segrave on Daytona Beach on Tuesday of last week. His official speed of 203.79 miles an hour beats the previous record by forty-seven miles, and his instruments showed that at times he was going at the rate of 211 miles. And yet while giving full praise to such a magnificent sporting achievement, many of our papers can not help wondering just what good this new record is going to do anybody. There are not many persons, the New York *Sun* is inclined to think, "who would like to be passengers in a car driven by Major Segrave if he made a practise of driving at that speed." It is a speed which, as the Major demonstrated, burns out the brakes of the best motor-car as now constructed. Such a bewildering gait, the New York *Times* is convinced, can be applied to no useful purpose. After all, breath-taking as was the English officer's performance, such records, reasons the New York *World*, are entirely out of touch with actual life:

"Back in the days when the automobile was in its infancy, the news that Barney Oldfield had driven a car at the rate of eighty-five miles an hour was enough to set us cheering. The reason was that in our ignorance we identified ourselves with this feat; we thought that in due time we too would be hauled through space at this entrancing speed. But now we know better. Regardless of what the Messrs. Oldfield, Segrave, et al. may do; regardless of how 'fast' the cars are built, most of us know that our limit is about fifty miles an hour. Beyond that we just haven't got the nerve. So a new record, while it may be very fine for somebody, doesn't mean a thing to us."

Similar doubts whether Major Segrave has accomplished anything of practical use or scientific importance occur to the Brooklyn *Eagle*. But this paper is not quite ready to dismiss the feat as of no real every-day significance:

"It appears remotely possible that his demonstration of the ability of motor mechanism to cover the ground at some three times the speed of the fastest railroad train travel may in the future lead to the establishment of faster express motor passenger transportation between some of our widely separated cities.

"Railroads devote lavish facilities and interfere with their own other services in order to move passengers between New York and Chicago in less than twenty-four hours. An automobile that could cover the distance in ten hours and relieve the railroads of some of this expensive service would have great practical importance. The airplane has made a bid for rapid passenger business between our widely separated centers, but the mass of the fast passenger traffic still sticks to the surface route. Unlikely as the prospect of hundred-mile-an-hour express passenger service by automobile may appear, yesterday's accomplishment at Daytona renders it just a trifle more believable. It would not do to dismiss the Segrave speed record as entirely lacking in practical interest. Mere feats of science or of sport have turned out before now to have the power occasionally to transfigure the practical world."

WINNERS OF THE BATTLE OF SPEED

(World Records)

Airplane, Bonnett, France	**278.48 miles per hour**
Motor-car, Major Segrave	**203.79 " " "**
Railroad, Plant System in Florida	**120 " " "**
Motor-boat, *Maple Leaf*, English	**80 " " "**
Destroyer, U. S. S. *Cole*	**43.75 " " "**
Running horse, Roamer, American	**1 mile in 1 min. $34^4/_5$ sec.**
Trotting Horse, Peter Manning, American	**1 mile in 1 min. $56^3/_4$ sec.**
Running man, P. Nurmi, Finland	**1 mile in 4 min. 10.4 sec.**

But taking the record-smashing by itself, no one denies the preeminence reached last week by this daring British driver. Major Segrave, as one press writer notes, "came to America to reclaim for England some of the glory lost in the realm of sports," and made good by putting Tommy Milton's American mark of 156.04 miles an hour far behind. As a New York *World* correspondent in Florida writes—

"Segrave now has the world's mile record, heretofore held by Malcolm Campbell, with a speed of 173.22; the kilometer record made by Campbell, also at a speed of 174.833 on Pendine Beach, Wales, on February 19, 1927; and the five-kilometer record made by E. A. Eldridge of 140.6 on Montelhery track, England, in addition to the fastest time ever made by any car."

"I'm satisfied," he told a companion, after the race was over. How it felt to drive that strange whale-shaped automobile whose mechanical secrets have not been revealed to the general public, has been graphically told by Major Segrave in a statement for the United Features Syndicate, which we quote in part from the New York *American:*

"At last the great moment arrived. My mechanics applied the compress air, and the two great motors fairly burst into song. I eased my clutch in and at last I was under way.

"I looked at my tachometer or engine revolution counter. It mounted with tantalizing slowness. My nervousness was all gone. Everything had passed out of my memory except the task at hand. The self-made wind roared and tugged at the car. At times it fairly lifted it from the ground. In fact, I had all the sensation of flying. Once or twice a cross wind threw the car about as if it had been a feather. My eyes followed the line of guiding flags. To steer by any other method was madness. Something told me that I had gone far enough. I eased off the throttle. I slowed up.

"My heart was thumping, terrifically, as I finally stood on the sand once more."

RECIPROCITY'S GHOST STALKS AGAIN

TIME WAS WHEN a leading American statesman's loose talk about the United States annexing Canada brought about a sudden revulsion of feeling in the Dominion that swept down to defeat the Taft-Laurier reciprocity pact in a wave of apprehension that the big United States was bent on gobbling up little Canada. "No Trade or Truck with the Yankees" carried the day. Nearly two decades pass and again a Liberal Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, suggests that a little dent, at least, in the tariff wall between the United States and Canada might be a good thing for all concerned. Perhaps it's a case of "once bit, twice shy," but at any rate no one on either side of the border seems very hopeful that reciprocity will be achieved. It is only "the pale ghost of reciprocity" that one Canadian editor can see. Yet it is obvious that the idea will not down. Eventually, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, serious discussion will be renewed, for no misapprehension on the part of voters "can forever block a more rational regulation of business relations between neighbors." The main difficulty about reciprocity, as the Boston *Globe* sees it, "is to whip sentiment up for it in Canada and the United States at the same time." An entirely new angle in the discussion is seen by that experienced Washington commentator, David Lawrence, who remarks in a Washington dispatch that "while nothing has come of an official character to indicate that Canada would use her consent to a St. Lawrence canal route as a lever to get consideration for tariff changes, there is no doubt felt here that Canada would be justified in pressing her desire for reciprocal tariff agreements if America proceeds with the canal project."

Strange to say, it is hard times among our farmers that seems the chief obstacle in the path of achieving reciprocity, while it is hard times among Canadian farmers that makes it an active issue. The Canadian Government has been worried over the business depression in the three maritime provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Indeed, according to the Chicago *Tribune's* Ottawa correspondent, "some sections of these provinces were threatening secession because of continued economic depression, caused principally by Canadian-American tariff barriers." The Dominion Government has promised to do something in the way of subsidies and railroad-rate reductions. But in making the announcement, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said to the Canadian Parliament:

> "We believe that to the defeat of the 1911 proposed reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada, more than to all other factors combined, may be traced the cause of existing economic depression in the maritime provinces. Our policy remains one of seeking to advance as opportunity affords mutual trade agreements in natural products."

Mr. King added that the clause in the existing Canadian tariff law authorizing the Government to negotiate with the United States about making a mutually beneficial commercial arrangement, may be considered "a general indication of our willingness to make a commercial treaty with our neighbors."

The first thing that Washington threw over this suggestion, according to several correspondents, was what they call "the cloak of official silence." The balance of opinion seems to be that Mr. Coolidge would hardly venture to use his powers over the "flexible" tariff schedules to put over a reciprocity pact. In Canada, according to a Toronto correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, the remarks of the Prime Minister are construed "as gestures rather than overtures," for "it is realized that each country would have difficulty in obtaining the consent of the majority to most plans that its leaders might arrange." It is realized that "the Fordney-McCumber tariff has so worked out to the advantage of the American farmers that the Western agricultural bloc would be the first to object to any lowering of the bars." And—

> "While Premier King desires the United States markets for the fish, apples, and potatoes of the maritime provinces, he understands that Ontario and Quebec have also to be consulted in case the *quid pro quo* suggested by Washington should not be acceptable to the manufacturing centers of the Dominion. Since the money value of the production of Canadian factories during 1926 was double that of all farm products, actual reciprocity might prove even more difficult to arrange now than in 1911."

The unfortunate part of it all, according to the St. John *Telegraph-Journal*, in New Brunswick, where so much of the recent distress centers, "is that our neighbors still appear to be wedded to a high tariff upon anything likely to compete with any product of their own." It adds:

> "No one thing would contribute more to the immediate prosperity of the maritime provinces than entry on more favorable terms into the American market of their lumber, potatoes, and other farm products, fish, and paper, other than newsprint. The prairie provinces would be equally benefited if they could get their grain and cattle into the American market on more favorable terms. Negotiations should be made the more easy now that Canada has an Ambassador at Washington. In the present mood of the United States Congress regarding tariffs, however, Canada will not build any extravagant hopes on the prospect, but will welcome negotiations and be prepared to meet neighbors half-way."

"The pale ghost of reciprocity," similarly comments the Montreal *Star*, was what appeared the other day in the House of Parliament; "every one who saw it knew that it was unreal, shadowy, a flitting wraith." This paper in the Canadian metropolis does not think there is the "smallest chance" that the United States will offer reciprocity "until the political wheel has made at least a half-circle." "It would be a neighborly thing if Uncle Sam would let down his bars," observes the Toronto *Globe*, a leading organ of the Prime Minister's party. But it fears "he has many diversified interests" he must please:

> "Mr. Coolidge has been struggling with the farmers of the Middle West ever since he went to Washington, because their products have to compete in the world's markets with the output of countries where costs of production are lower, and he can not satisfy them. He would hesitate long before permitting Canadian farm products to enter on a lower tariff basis."

The nearest thing to a hopeful note comes from the Vancouver *Province*, in British Columbia, which says:

> "It is possible that the high-tariff wall of the American Republic may be pierced before many years. The United States needs Canada's friendship, and it needs foreign outlets for its surplus manufactures. It may, therefore, not always stand aloof. However, if it still remains coy, Canada will have to set herself to find markets somewhere for the maritime products, or the problem will be upon us again despite subsidies and rate concessions."

These Canadian editors would seem to have American sentiment pretty well sized up, to judge from our own press correspondents and editors. "While sentiment in Canada seems to have changed, there has been no change in the United States" since 1911, writes W. W. Jermane from Washington to the Seattle *Times;* or rather, he adds, "distress in the wheat or corn belts has made a situation that would be more hostile to reciprocity than it was in 1911, which is saying a good deal." "I do not see that tariff reciprocity with Canada can do the American farmer any good," declares Senator Capper of Kansas, a prominent leader of the farm bloc. Papers generally friendly to tariff revision, like the Philadelphia *Record*, New York *World*, and Springfield *Republican*, agree that the political situation and the farm crisis make conditions in this country less favorable for reciprocity than in 1911. Theoretically, remarks the Washington *Post*, a protectionist daily, "reciprocity is in every way desirable, but when it comes to the consideration of the effect of such a policy upon the agricultural interests of the United States, the theory runs into the stone wall of common sense. We can not afford to swap the prosperity of our farmers for any advantage that American manufacturers or American mill-owners might obtain through a treaty of so-called reciprocity."

RENO DIVORCES, 1927 MODEL

FORTY-EIGHT RENO DIVORCE SUITS in the first forty-eight hours of the new Nevada divorce law, which requires but three months' residence instead of six, is the news from Reno, long recognized by newspaper editors, facetious and otherwise, as "America's divorce capital." The law was a piece of "last-minute" legislation, it seems, which means that it was rushed through during the closing hours of the session. By means of what one Nevada paper characterizes as "parliamentary footpadism," it was brought to a vote in the early hours of the morning, with many of the members "in a more or less comatose condition." Moreover, it was signed by the Governor "before partaking of his grapefruit, toast, and coffee at breakfast time," according to one paper, altho it does not guarantee that Governor Balzar did not also have bacon and eggs. The fact that does stand out, every one agrees, is that the competition furnished by Paris and Mexican divorce courts was becoming too stiff; that it was robbing Reno of one of her chief industries—catering to men and women who considered their better halves so many millstones about their necks. In addition to Mexican climate, scenery, and legal celerity, and the bootlegging divorce industry of Paris, there loomed over Reno's prosperity, according to the Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle*, the threat of a four-months' residence provision by a sister Western State, name unmentioned. But the State legislators rose to the occasion; "they 'put one over' on a prospective rival," remarks this Nevada paper.

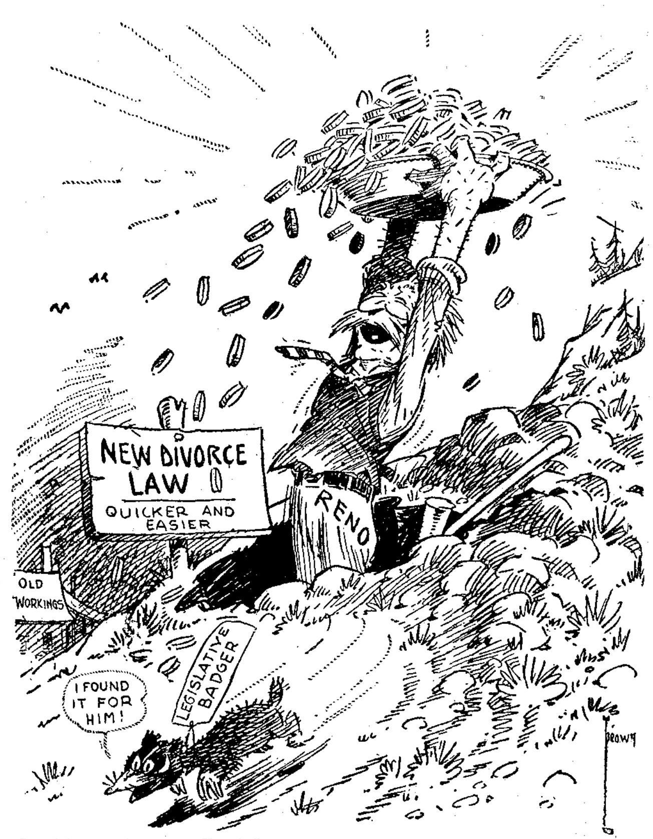
Now, a remarkable thing about all this is that the majority of Nevada dailies and weeklies, polled by telegraph, severely criticize the haste with which the measure was put through, and the reaction is reflected in rather caustic editorials. In the opinion of the Elko *Independent*, "the better class of the people of this State will experience disgust over this coup of the Reno business men who prey upon the nation's wedded failures. A few foxy lawmakers have hoodwinked the people of this State and sold their good name." The new law is termed a "mercenary measure" by more than one Nevada paper, but its economic value is questioned by the Winnemucca *Humboldt Star*. "Lawyers, of course, will profit, but apartment-house owners and merchants," we are assured, "will lose unless the trade is doubled, and that possibility is doubtful." To quote a daily which is in a position to know the facts—the Reno *Gazette:*

> "Nothing has been added to the credit of Nevada by the enactment of the three-months' divorce law. On the contrary, it can only operate to lessen the respect in which our courts will be held by its own people and the esteem in which we are regarded by our sister States. It is an open bid for the nation's divorce trade, with the courts of this State as a bargain counter.
>
> "The fact that the proposal to change the former six-months' law was kept a secret, and the unseemly haste with which the amendment was rushed through the Senate and the House during the last hours of the legislative session disclose that its proponents considered it unsafe to lay the matter before the people for fair consideration. That such was not done will bring more criticism upon the law than its actual provisions."

According to H. R. Cooke, President of the Nevada Bar Association, the new law is a "cold-blooded bid for the dollars of unhappily married men and women from other States, nothing more nor less." Dispatches say Mr. Cooke was "surprized and disgusted to learn that the legislature had passed the law, and that the Governor, with what appears to be indecent haste, had signed it. The passage of this law, during the early hours of the morning, after the time fixt by the Constitution for adjournment, was indefensible."

What Nevada is doing, explains a capital daily, the Carson City *News*, is to bid for the divorce business of the country by offering cut residence requirements, rather than cut rates. At the same time that it passed the three-months' divorce law, the legislature rejected a bill which provided for wide-open gambling. Yet, declares the Tonopah *Bonanza*, "as between three months' divorce and wide-open gambling, the latter is to be preferred." This paper is convinced that the new divorce law will bring to Reno, where the State University is located, "an undesirable type of short-term residents." As a result, declares the Ely (Nev.) *Times*, "the State will receive unfavorable publicity throughout the nation." Continues *The Times:*

> "Nevada is already the most misunderstood Commonwealth in the Union, and the action of the legislature will further accentuate this unfortunate situation. It is our opinion that the people of the State are not in sympathy with the new law, and that it will not remain upon the statute books longer than the next session of the legislature. There seems to be little or no advantage to be gained, from a business standpoint, under the new divorce law. Divorcees remain in the State just half as long as they did under the old law, therefore it will take just twice as many of them to bring the same financial returns."



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ANOTHER GOLD STRIKE IN THE WEST

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

The story of the enactment of the new three-months' law is told in an Associated Press dispatch from Nevada's capital, Carson City:

> "In the early hours before dawn to-day the amendment to the divorce law slipt through both houses of the legislature in its closing hours and was signed by Gov. Fred. B. Balzar before breakfast time. Later, members of the legislature were aroused from somnolence and exprest amazement when told of the provision of the bill for which they had voted. Most of them thought they had merely added insanity as the eighth cause of divorce in the State.
>
> "After midnight the Senate adopted an amendment to the bill naming insanity as a reason for severing of marital ties, and sent the measure back to the Assembly for concurrence. When the Assembly refused to concur, conference committees were appointed by both houses. These were unable to agree and a 'free' conference committee was named. The word 'six' was changed to 'three' in two places by the committee. Within ten minutes the House and the Senate had passed the bill reducing the period of residence of divorce seekers to three months.
>
> "Many legislators exprest indignation that the members of the free conference committee had reduced the required residence

period without instruction and without explaining to either house what they had done. It developed, however, that many prominent politicians, attorneys, and hotel keepers roamed the legislative corridors in behalf of the three-months' provision while it was being enacted."

If Nevada comment on the new divorce law is caustic, outside editorial remarks may be characterized as scathing. In fact, the Providence *Journal* points to it in an editorial as an example of the danger of last-minute legislation. The divorce laws of Nevada, maintains *The Journal*, already were too lenient; "in other States various terms of residence, from one year to three, are required, and South Carolina grants no divorces at all." "As for the Governor, he must have been in sympathy with those lawyers and lawmakers who wanted more divorce-seeking strangers in the State, more patrons for the hotels, cabarets, and shops, and more clients for sympathetic attorneys," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*. The "sinister history of trickery" behind the new law is noted by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and while the Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* does not believe that the majority of the people of Nevada "want the bars let down for the benefit of the Reno divorce industry," it nevertheless reminds us that "the State legislature has written the record for all the world to see, and the State will be largely judged by that record." Furthermore, believes the Manchester *Union*, "Nevada should not hide behind a tale of sleepy legislators, caught napping by the divorce bill. It should be a sport, and say it wanted a change in the six-months' divorce law." Something had to be done, points out the Minneapolis *Tribune*. Continues the Minnesota daily:

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AN "ADMIRAL DIPLOMAT"

The American High Commissioner at Constantinople, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., who negotiated the agreement with Turkey for the reestablishment of diplomatic and consular relations.

> "This new law will be attractive to prospective or potential divorcees for two reasons: first, the length and cost of approach to a decree will be greatly reduced. Second, the pain of living in Nevada will be cut in two.
>
> "American lawyers in Paris have been doing a thriving business in the French capital by farming out divorce cases of American clients, and Mexican lawyers have found it easy in some of the States of the republic to obtain decrees for American applicants, who were not obliged to go to Mexico at all."

It is not hard for the Minneapolis *Journal* to picture the Reno of the future: "Flourishing hotels half full of spoiled, idle wives, drawn from the four corners of America by the opportunity to obtain speedy divorces on flimsy pretexts, and half full of spoiled, idle men, drawn there by the same lure." What will happen next, observes the New Haven *Register*, "is hard to predict. Perhaps the Soviet Government of Russia will inaugurate divorce mills that will grind out decrees at greatly reduced rates without any residential requirements at all."

In two Nevada papers, however, we find a spirited defense of the new three-months' divorce law. "As the legislature saw fit to enact the law, the wisdom of the majority will be followed, comment of Eastern and other newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding," asserts the Carson City *Appeal*, and the Elko *Free Press* believes that—

> "Divorce should be made as easy as marriage. When two people find they are not suited to each other, they should be given their freedom. The laws of our nation permit a man to marry in any State. The securing of their freedom should be equally simple.
>
> "How an imaginary State line can make a difference when a man is a citizen of the United States is impossible to understand. If Nevada can make men and women happier by a three-months' residence law, she should have it."

"MUDDLING THROUGH" WITH TURKEY

THE BRITISH HAVE NOTHING "ON" US, a number of American editors are convinced, when it comes to "muddling through" a situation, particularly a diplomatic one where the Senate has—or takes—a hand. For example, our official relations with Turkey were left suspended in mid-air, "like Mohammed's coffin," by the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Lausanne. The situation thus created, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "was so plainly impossible that it was incumbent upon the State Department to come to some arrangement that would guard American rights in Turkey." Our interests, according to the Detroit *Free Press*, are second to those of no other Power, therefore the news that Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner in Turkey, has negotiated an agreement providing for a renewal of the *modus vivendi* which expired last February, is hailed by the majority of our newspapers as a victory for American business and educational interests in Turkey, and a slap on the Senate's collective wrist. In the opinion of the Providence *Journal*, "the Turkish case again proves that the conduct of our foreign relations must be largely an executive function, rather than a legislative matter."

Besides continuing America's non-treaty position in the matter of commercial reciprocity and customs, the arrangement entered into by Admiral Bristol and Foreign Minister Tewfik Bey, of Turkey, provides for the establishment of consular services and the eventual exchange of Ambassadors. In the latter respect, observes *The Free Press*, "the understanding is obviously something more than a mere renewal of the old *modus vivendi*. It means the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries." If the Lausanne Treaty is ratified by the Senate before June 1, 1928, the date of the expiration of the agreement, its stipulations will supersede those of the Bristol arrangement. At present, recalls the Springfield *Republican*, "Turkey is the only country of importance that has not some sort of representatives in the United States. Even Russia is represented by the Chargé d'Affaires of the defunct Kerensky Government, and China by the Minister of the shadowy government at Peking."

Twenty-seven other nations, including those which took up arms against Turkey in the World War, we are reminded by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, have recognized the Angora Government of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. In fact, we are assured by the Manchester *Union:*

> "Turkey to-day is becoming rapidly modernized. She is adopting modern ideas, and Western dress and manners. Monogamy has supplanted the harem, women have discarded the veil, and men have substituted the hat for the fez. These outward changes are an evidence that the Turkish people are in process of transition; that the Turk is changing. The Government at Angora also exhibits a desire to take its place among the respected governments of the world."

But favorable editorial comment is not unanimous. Says the Philadelphia *Record*, for example:

> "It would certainly be very singular if the President should defy the judgment of the Senate and recognize Mustafa Kemal by accrediting an Ambassador to him. If our manufacturers wish to sell their goods in Turkey, they can do so without an Ambassador, and without formal recognition of the Angora Government."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

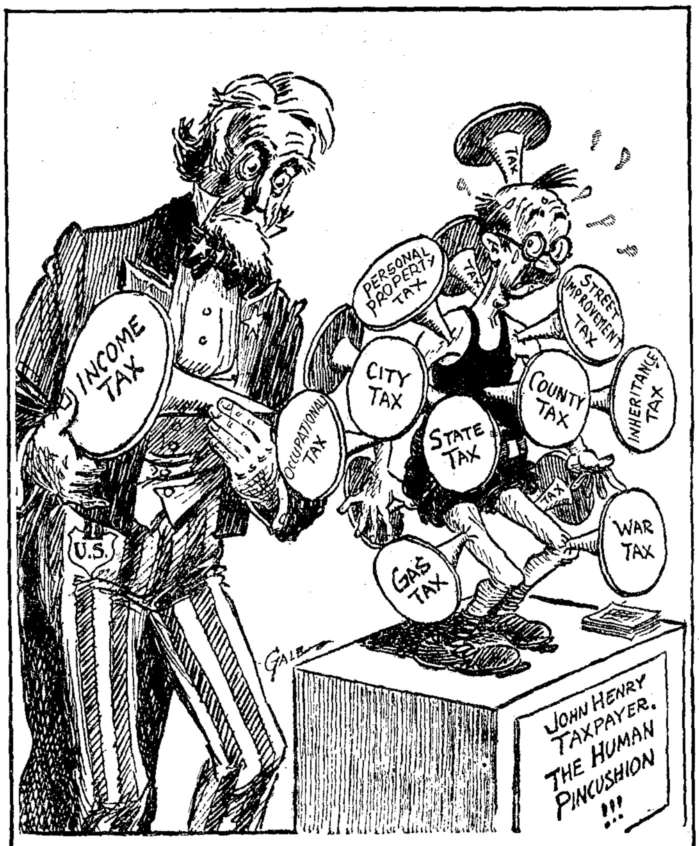
Some powder goes off with a bang; some goes on with a puff.—*Des Moines News.*

Fashion determined to kill the long skirt and it is kilt.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

There is an urgent need of a traffic cop knob for the radio.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

To be sitting on top of the world isn't such a hot ambition. Consider the Eskimo.—*Fort Worth Press.*

Constantinople has a woman who claims to be 160 years old. Our guess is she never saw a cherry-tree and never owned a hatchet.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*



THE SUBJECT SEEMS TO BE WELL COVERED

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

Europe has a new light that pierces the clouds, and plenty of use for it.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

If the Senate doesn't know how to exclude Vare and Smith it might take a lesson from Haiti.—*Dallas News.*

New York minister says the devil is busy in Russia. Then somebody actually is working over there.—*Terre Haute Post.*

You'll recall that no filibuster ever stopt an appropriation to provide salaries for Congressmen.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

Governor Richards's enforcement of Sunday blue laws has made South Carolina famous as the State of missing links.—*Tampa Tribune.*

With Caraway, Dill, and Pepper in the U. S. Senate, legislation coming from that august body should be well seasoned.—*Polk County Itemizer.*

Every time we pass a farm with fine buildings, up-to-date machinery all under shelter, a sedan in the yard and a tractor in the field, we wonder where that farmer got his relief.—*American Lumberman.*

H. G. Wells says a democracy can not produce a stable form of government. But it can provide a pretty good stall.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The reason why we think a married man should spend his evenings at home is because there are so many burglaries of vacant houses.—*Dallas News.*

"Every person has at least one book in him," according to a *Dearborn Independent* writer. Generally speaking, it ought to stay in him.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

Men are offered the course in household science at Vassar College. The ladies must be getting ready to grant the males equal rights.—*Youngstown Telegram.*

"I do not cut the hair," says Antoine, famous French hair trimmer now in the U. S. "I sculpture it." Wonder if he ever takes a chip off the old block?—*Weston Leader.*

A ghost is said to haunt a derelict railway-station in South London. Residents living near are reported to have heard sounds like a ham sandwich moaning for mustard.—*Punch.*

A former housekeeper at the White House says Mr. Coolidge saves with domestic economies probably $50,000 a year. That is about the difference in cost between state dinners and state breakfasts.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Perhaps it is diversity that makes divorcity.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Senator King is on the warpath, with President Borno as his him of Haiti.—*Weston Leader.*

Spade your garden early, when the worms won't be such a temptation.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

The New York stage is reported to be in a critical condition. Foul play is suspected.—*Tampa Tribune.*

A woman living in a village in the province of Catalonia has given birth to a child with five arms. This seems to be nature's attempt to produce the perfect jazz pianist.—*Punch.*

Another mystery is how the men with white-collar jobs can afford to have them laundered.—*El Paso Times.*

It is a mistake to make light of China's revolution. Any proof-reader can testify to its atrocities.—*Dallas News.*

Of the 300,000 veterans going to France this year, it is estimated that 192,318 will cross for the first time.—*Pottsville Journal.*

The Democratic party might feel better if it could find a rift in the clouds instead of one in the ranks.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

We haven't heard that Mr. Coolidge's electric horse is to be entered in any rodeos during his Western vacation.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

English news item says society has gone in for a new hobby, flea collecting. The fad was started some time ago by our dog.—*Tampa Tribune.*

An Australian composer claims that he escaped cannibals on Epi Island by dancing the Charleston. This fits in with the common belief that savages reverence the mentally deranged.—*El Paso Times.*

Columbia plans to start a class in crime prevention, but the difficulty will be to get the people who really need it to enrol.—*New York Evening Post.*

The output of pumps increased 29 per cent. in the United States during 1926, which was also a banner year for the milk business.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

A New York judge says "The Captive" is a work of art, but is unsuited for the New York stage. The explanation seems to be satisfactory.—*El Paso Times.*

Nevada is a great State. A husband can get a divorce at Reno and then run over to Weepah and get enough gold to pay the alimony.—*The Thomas Pickerill Service.*

There are stated to be more centenarians in Spain than in any other European country. A possible explanation is the national habit of putting off dying until to-morrow.—*Punch.*

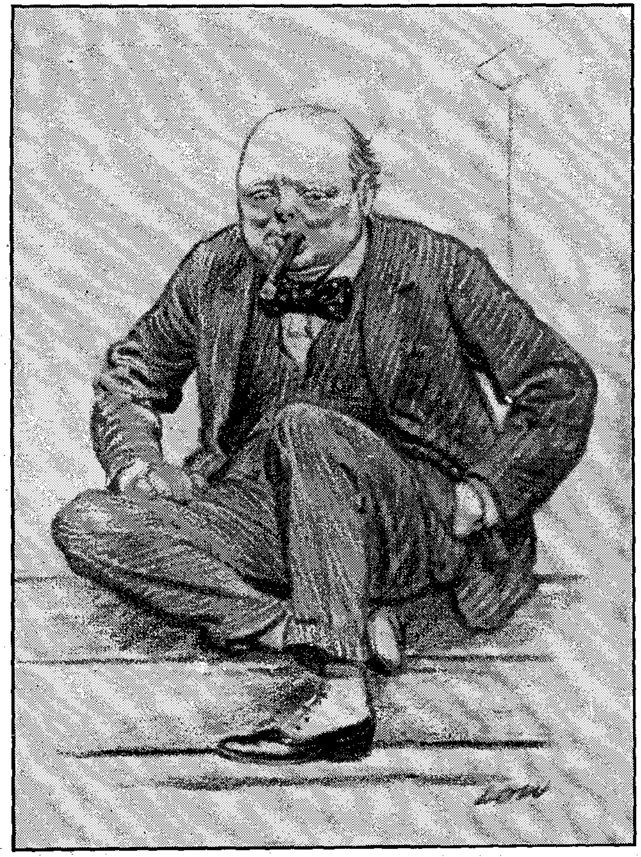
English tailors say that men are going to wear red, yellow, and purple suits. Well, men will have to do something if they expect to attract attention.—*American Lumberman.*

Altho a poor man, Senator Borah gives back each year to the Government $2,500 of his $10,000 salary. We've always had more confidence in his honesty than his judgment.—*Weston Leader.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR ON THE WAR LEADERS

THE PICTURESQUE PERSONALITY of Winston Churchill, now Chancellor of the Exchequer in the cabinet of Premier Stanley Baldwin, is described as being revealed in a new light with the appearance of "The World Crisis, 1916-1918," two volumes which complete his long record of the events that led up to the World War and of incidents during its progress. His fierce criticism of many of the Allied commanders draws the fire of their expert defenders in both military and naval circles. On the other hand, those who agree with his report of the momentous achievements and failures of the war years, praise him not only for his share of responsibility and effort in the conflict, but rate him very highly as an author and historian. Speaking for himself, Mr. Churchill declares in the preface to his latest volumes that he had "many and varied opportunities of learning about the war," and he adds:



WINSTON CHURCHILL

Of whom it is said that "no one but he could have written these volumes, and no one but he would have dared to write them."

—Low in *The New Statesman* (London).

"During the first five months which this [first] volume covers, till May, 1916, I commanded a battalion in the line at 'Plugstreet.' Thereafter, until July, 1917, I was occupied in Parliament, and also in defending my conduct as First Lord of the Admiralty before the Statutory Commission of Inquiry into the Dardanelles Expedition. In both these periods I was closely in touch with some of the leading personalities, military and civil, who were conducting British affairs, and also to a lesser extent with those similarly placed in France. I was therefore able, tho in a private station, to follow with attention political and military incidents. In July, 1917, I became Minister of Munitions in Mr. Lloyd George's administration, and thus for the last seventeen months of the war I was responsible for supplying the Army and Air Force with all their war material. I deem it of interest to record, before they fade, the impression and emphasis of various episodes, so far as I was personally able to appreciate them.

"Nearly ten years have elapsed since the events in this account were ended. Almost all the actors—Admirals, Generals, Prime Ministers, Foreign Secretaries, Chancellors, even Sovereigns and Presidents—in the victorious or vanquished States have told their tale, and a gigantic library upon the Great War is already in existence. The official histories of the leading Powers march out steadily volume after volume. In England the naval official history has already passed the period of the Battle of Jutland, and an additional Admiralty narrative is also available. The official history of the Minister of Munitions has also been printed. There is therefore no lack of materials to check and amplify personal recollection."

While speaking of Mr. Churchill's work as a "most vivacious and readable narrative," the London *Daily Chronicle* bluntly declares that "it is not history," but "one-sided history," and this newspaper continues:

"For the long narrative of the Battle of Jutland, for example, he is dependent on the evidence of others. But there are attractive little personal sketches of biographical interest; especially in visits to the front before some of the big battles or conversations with Mr. Lloyd George at Walton Heath or in the little garden at Downing Street.

"The book is open to the objection of being entirely one-sided. Mr. Churchill is endeavoring to demonstrate that he was right in every case of decision, and his opponents wrong.

"And he produces lengthy memoranda, addrest to friends in the Cabinet, or to the Cabinet itself, on some of the most disputed points of policy, in which, either of necessity or desire, he does not give in full the arguments which induced responsible persons not to follow his counsel.

"The book may be described as fiercely and defiantly polemical. Mr. Churchill is not content with entering, with a kind of intellectual violence, into the huge controversies which have arisen concerning each British politician or British commander. He also plunges joyfully into the enormous controversies which have raged, especially in France, and to a lesser extent in other countries, concerning the actions of foreign commanders and politicians.

"No one could imagine that in all these variegated disagreements, where all the facts at present are scarcely known, he is in every case right and his opponents wrong. But he always manages to present a case which requires answer, and no doubt that answer will be supplied by another spate of books and pamphlets to add to the aggregate which has already gathered round the war."

The Daily Chronicle goes on to say that two contentions underlie the whole of Mr. Churchill's narrative, and the first is that all the troubles and misery and slaughter of impossible attack arose from the failure of the Allies to carry on Mr. Churchill's Dardanelles expedition to its conclusion. Now this journal declares that:

"No military historian or any with knowledge of the political conditions in the Near East, with which Mr. Churchill juggles in a method remote from reality, would for a moment accept this hypothesis.

"The second is his impeachment of the 'Military Mind,' especially in its perpetual demand for the offensive, due, as he thinks, largely to the study hitherto confined to Army against Army, instead of, as in the European cataclysm, of nation against nation."

In the London *Daily News*, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Maurice avers that no one but Mr. Churchill could have written these volumes, and he adds that "no one but he would have dared to write them." Continuing, this well-known military authority goes on to say:

"He ascends Olympus, from its heights surveys the World War, from Verdun to the Armistice; he assumes the god and with divine impartiality hurls his thunderbolts at Admirals and Generals, British, French, and German. With divine omniscience he determines strategy by land and sea, fights battles with equal confidence on the wooded heights of the Meuse, the uplands of the Somme, the mountains of Transylvania, and the waves of the North Sea. Withal the vigor of his English and the grace of his style sweeps his reader onward through a maze of technicalities and controversies from the first page to the last of two fat volumes.

"Yet Mr. Churchill's methods will make the serious historian wince, tho I dare wager that ten will read him for every one who will read sober history. During a part of the first period with which he deals he commanded a battalion on a great part of the front; during the remainder of this period he was largely occupied with his defense before the Dardanelles Commission. In the second period he had returned to the Government as Minister of Munitions, tho not to the inner Council of the War Cabinet. As he says, in a revealing sentence: 'Not allowed to make the plans, I was set to make the weapons.' His description of the work of his Ministry is most valuable first-hand evidence, and his countrymen owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the amazing promptness with which our immense material losses of the spring of 1918 were replaced, as they owe him gratitude for his initiative in the matter of the tanks, and for assembling the fleet at its war stations on the eve of war.

"Of the rest, his authority to appear as a judge is less sure. Yet he speaks with equal certainty when his sources of information are good and bad. He mixes gossip and hearsay with real evidence, and gives his lay reader little means of determining which is which. He takes a third-rate exponent of the views with which he disagrees, promotes him to the front rank, pounds him with his heavy artillery and claims a glorious victory. He selects the veriest gossip with whose opinions he is in accord and hails him as an overwhelming reenforcement."

In connection with the sharp criticism Mr. Churchill deals to the French, Mr. Painlevé, former Minister of War in France, said in an interview accorded to a representative of the British United Press Association that:

"Mr. Churchill states that all the French regiments revolted in June, 1917, and started to march toward Paris. In reality, however, there was only a vague tendency that way.

"There certainly were spasmodic refusals to return to the ranks, and vehement demands for leave. But in order to reduce these painful events to their true importance it is only necessary to recall the fact that discipline was entirely reestablished after five weeks.

"Unhappily Marshal Petain was obliged to authorize twenty-three executions, but it should be remembered that an Army of 4,000,000 men and a front of 200 miles were at stake."

The total defeat of Germany, says Mr. Churchill himself, was due to three cardinal mistakes, and he names them as follows:

"The decision to march through Belgium, regardless of bringing Britain into the war; the decision to begin the unrestricted U-boat war, regardless of bringing the United States into the war, and, thirdly, the decision to use the German forces liberated from Russia in 1918 for a final onslaught on France."

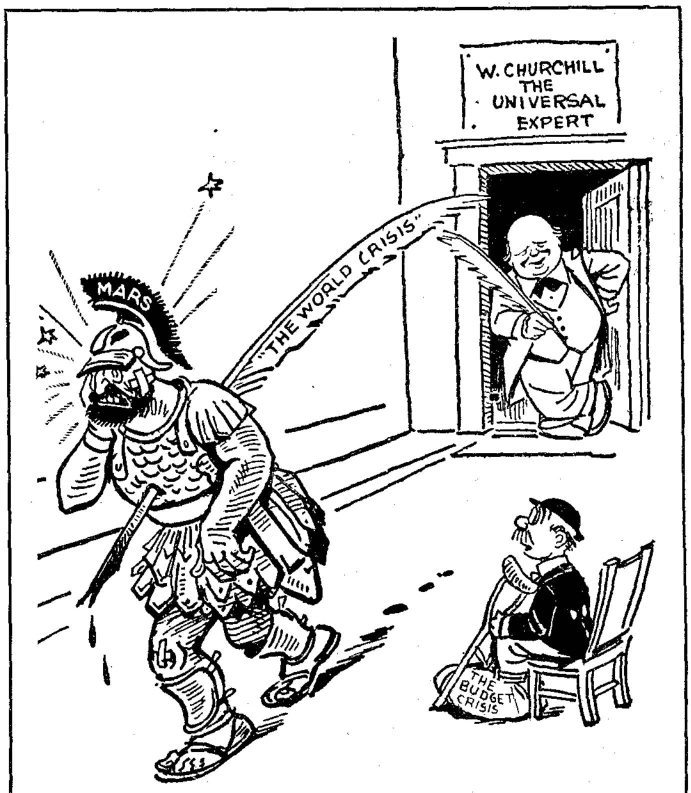
But the actual "deciding cause" in the conflict, as Mr. Churchill analyzes it, was "the moral consequence" of the entry of America. If the Allies had been left to face the collapse of Russia without being maintained by the United States, he avers, "it seems certain that France could not have survived the year," and the consequence would have been "peace by negotiation, or, in other words, a German victory." Mr. Churchill then says:

"Of all the grand miscalculations of the German high command, none is more remarkable than their inability to comprehend the meaning of war with the American union. It is, perhaps, the crowning example of the unwisdom of basing a war policy upon the computation of material factors alone.

"There is no need to exaggerate the material assistance given by the United States to the Allies. All that could be sent was given as fast and freely as possible, whether in manhood, in ships or in money. But the war ended long before the material power of the United States could be brought to bear as a decisive or even as a principal factor. . . .

"But if the physical power of the United States was not in fact applied in any serious degree to the beating down of Germany; if, for instance, only a few score thousand Germans fell by American hands; the moral consequence of the United States joining the Allies was indeed the deciding cause in the conflict."

What comes out very clearly in the book, according to Herbert Sidebotham, a well-known British writer on war subjects, is that the final collapse of the Germans was as much a surprize to the British Government as to any one else, and he continues in the London *Sunday Times:*



"NEXT CRISIS, PLEASE!"

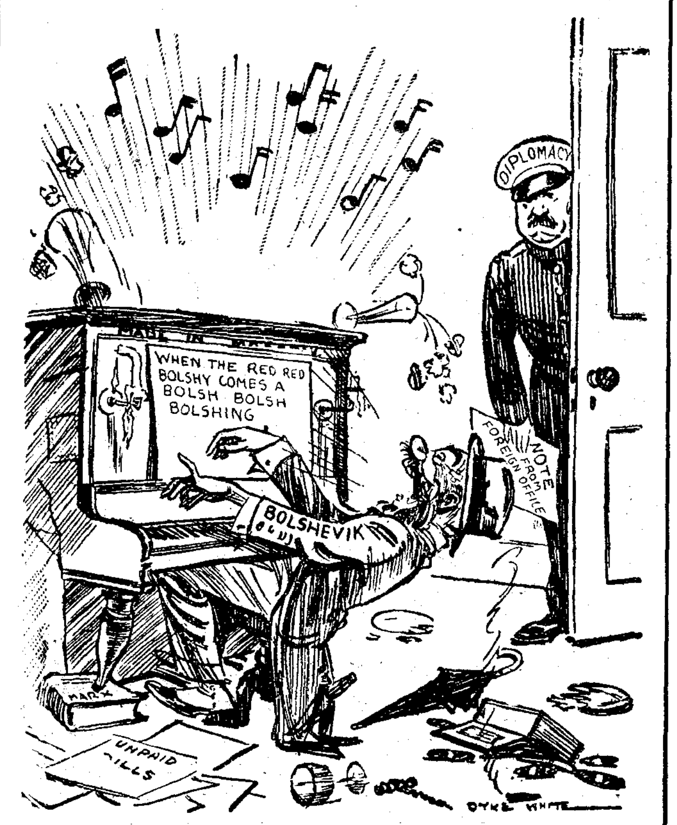
—*The Daily Express* (London).

"All its plans were based on the belief that a completely victorious offensive was not possible before 1919; there is not a sign in any of the Churchill memoranda that he expected the end to come in 1918. Indeed, when the British offensive began after the German attack had been everywhere stayed, the great fear of the British War Cabinet was that it might be premature and lead to a repetition of the wanton waste of life that had taken place in the three preceding years. But at long last the confidence of those in France was justified. It is possible that caution at home might have held back our offensive had it not been for Foch; Petain himself was inclined to doubt whether the hour had struck for the final victory. But the principle of united command, difficult enough in adversity, was easily achieved when events turned in our favor, and Foch, as representing that principle, turned the scale in favor of trying to end the war then and there. His reputation earlier in the war had been tarnished by the gross extravagance of life during the offensives in Artois. It was now redeemed not so much by the intellectual brilliancy of his strategical conceptions (these were in fact obvious enough), as by the unerring military instinct that the moment of the enemy's great failure was the moment when our attack was most promising, and by the tremendous moral energy which carried his conviction through to success.

"Had the American successes in the Argonne made ground as rapidly as the British, it might well have been that the German Army would never have escaped from France, but would have been forced to surrender, and in that event Foch would have been hailed as one of the greatest strategists in the world's history."

WAR ALARMS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

THE UNFRIENDLY NOTES that passed between London and Moscow and gave rise to rumors that diplomatic relations might be severed, and the wish of the Soviet Government to help the Chinese Nationalists as much as possible, are said to be accountable for the open discussion in Russia of the possibility of war. Thus in a Moscow military monthly, the *Voina i Revoliutzia* (War and Revolution), which is published under the supervision of the People's Commissary for War, we find R. Eideman, "a noted military expert," saying:



WANTED—A CHANGE OF TUNE

THE MAN WITH THE NOTE: "Look here, the other tenants are complaining of the goings-on in this flat. Better mend your ways or you may get notice to quit."

—*The Daily Record* (Glasgow).

> "The coming war, which will take place on our western frontiers, will be the collision of two mutually exclusive systems, of Socialism and Capitalism. This will be a final, decisive war, and will require a very high degree of perfection from the Red Army and the mobilization of all our economic forces. We must realize that this war will not be confined to the clash of armies at the front. It will also be a conflict of the social classes."

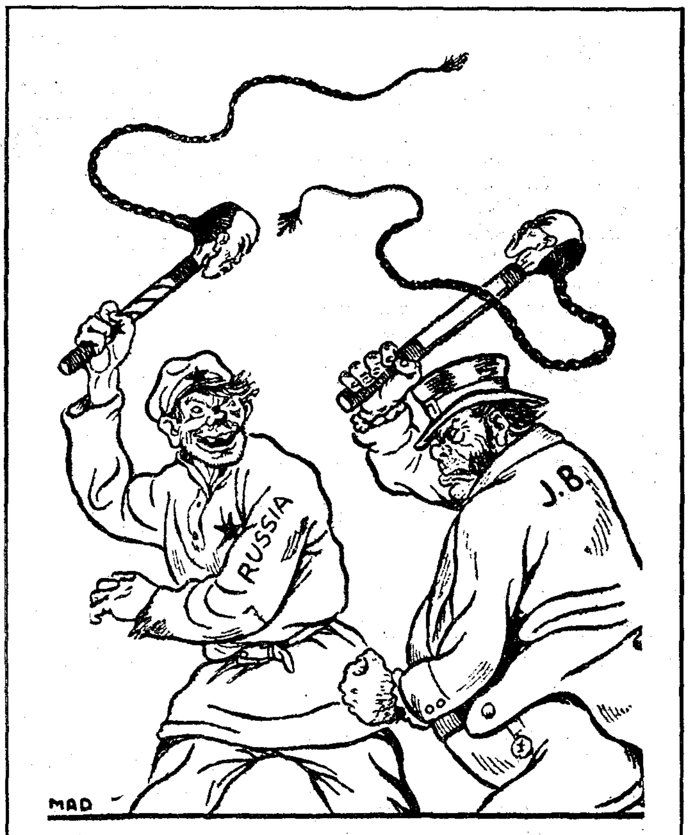
That is why, according to Mr. Eideman, the Soviet experts must study the art of provoking proletarian uprisings at the rear of the enemy, because such uprisings may prove to be of great service to the Red Army in this "coming gigantic war." The official Soviet newspaper, *Isviestia*, relates that J. Stalin, Secretary General of the Communist party, who is described in some anti-Soviet journals as the "virtual dictator" of Russia, was asked at a public meeting the following question: "When are we going to have war, this spring or next autumn?" He is reported to have replied as follows:

> "We are not going to fight either in the spring or in the autumn. Not that the Western imperialists do not threaten us with war. Quite the contrary. We are, however, not going to fight this year, because these imperialists are not yet ready for war. They are even afraid of the possibility of war, because their workmen do not want to fight against the Soviet Union, and they can not fight without the support of their workmen."

According to the same newspaper, Trotzky, the ex-Commissar for War, spoke in a more bellicose way. He is quoted as saying:

> "We are accused of interfering with the internal affairs of other nations, and this at the moment when British, American, French, Italian and Japanese troops are concentrated in Shanghai. The imperialistic Powers are doing their best to break up the young Chinese Nationalist movement, and yet they dare accuse us. Yes, we not only sympathize with the Chinese revolutionists, but, if we could, we would with pleasure drown in the waters of Shanghai all those who dare to interfere with the Chinese revolution."

Again, this journal tells us that K. Voroshilov, People's Commissar for War, recently made a speech in which he said that "the Red Army must be ready," that "Soviet Russia does not want to fight," but that "war, as Lenin predicted, will come 'unexpectedly.'" The liberal anti-Bolshevik *Rul*, published in Berlin, says that the Soviet Government would be very glad to start a war at any moment in order to carry the Communist idea across the Soviet frontier on the bayonets of the Red Army, but that it can not afford it. The Red Army and the Soviet Union are too weak at the present time, this newspaper avers. The whole military force of Russia, it says, does not exceed 562,000 men, which is undoubtedly too small. The military equipment of the Red Army, it asserts, is poor and insufficient; technically speaking Russia can not compare with Europe, and it continues:



A RUSSIAN VIEW

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN DUELISTS: "We are going to keep on fighting until our weapons go to pieces!"

—*Rul* (Berlin).

> "The opinion of workmen employed in the Soviet industries is that 'our idiots are not able to supply our factories with steel or our cities with foodstuffs even in peace time; how, then, will they be able to furnish munitions for an army fighting at the front?' It goes without saying that Comrade Voroshilov could not utter anything against this weighty argument. Now it has become the habit of Comrade Stalin and of his associates to amuse the readers of the Soviet press almost every day with descriptions of a terrible disorganization in the Soviet industries. These papers, too, are doing their best to prove that disorder prevails everywhere. Indeed, what must a Soviet citizen think of the Government when he learns that almost all the paper

produced by the paper-trust of Moscow is being wasted on the printing of various official reports; that over 50,000 men are working on such reports in the transport service alone; that, thanks to the general inefficiency, enormous quantities of grain are rotting in Siberia and that the quality of all industrial goods produced in Soviet Russia is abominably bad? We take all these facts from an issue of *Economichekaya Zhizn* which we picked up in London, but they might be taken from any other Moscow newspaper as well, for all the papers are filled with this kind of material. It is but natural that, when asked whether there was any danger of war, Comrade Voroshilov answered: 'I give you my word of honor that we are not going to attack any country.'"

Then the *Rul* alleges that the Red Army is not by any means reliable and loyal to the Soviet régime, and it makes this point:

"The officers of the Red Army are closely connected not only with the proletariat, but with all new social classes of Soviet Russia—with the peasants, with the new bourgeois and with the Soviet bureaucracy. There are among them men of different opinions and attitudes. . . . The Red Army may easily become an instrument of a Bonapartist *coup d'état*, which seems to be ripening in the Communist party."

The *Sovialisticheskiy Viestnik*, a Russian Socialdemocratic (Menshevist) weekly published in Berlin, also believes that the Soviets fear the possibility of war, because war might lead to an anti-Bolshevik revolution, and it says:

"Russian peasants talk of the possibility of war in such expressions as: 'We are expecting a war as a holiday. May it come as quick as possible. Even we, old men, will join the Army as volunteers, without waiting for the mobilization. The only thing we want is again to have rifles and machine-guns in our hands. As soon as we get them we will turn the Communists out of the Soviet and chase them from all government jobs. They have fooled and duped us. As soon as we accomplish this we will end the war. We will simply throw away the rifles and refuse to fight. The year 1917 has taught us a good lesson!'"

It is remarked by the London *New Statesman* that Europe is full of suspicion and speculation about the anti-Soviet conspiracy which the British Government is supposed to be hatching, and this weekly proceeds:

"Not merely alarmists in Poland and Hungary and the Balkans, but old hands in Paris and Berlin, are discussing the possibilities, solemnly, sadly or hopefully. Sir Austen Chamberlain did his best, in a speech at Geneva, to dispel this wide-spread illusion. But, to judge from the articles in the Continental press, most of the journalists persist obstinately in their belief. One of them, writing in a Geneva paper, actually described Sir Austen's quiet disclaimer as a 'veritable philippic against the Soviets.' The recognition by Italy of Roumania's claim to Bessarabia, of course, lends color to the general suspicion, and British denials that the step was instigated by us, and Italian denials that it was directed against Russia, are both scouted. For ourselves, we regard this 'plot' as moonshine. The British Government has no Russian policy; it dislikes the Bolsheviks, but it does not know what to do about them, and it will continue, unless something unexpected turns up, to do nothing. That is not to say, however, that Italy's action regarding Bessarabia is not important. It is; for Roumania will now claim a *de jure* title to Bessarabia, with the right to call on all States-members of the League to defend it against Russian aggression. Whether the claim is a valid one we do not know. But we ought to know; for it clearly portends risks that many of us will be extremely loth to incur."

"FORCE" CHINA'S ONLY WAY

BY FORCE ALONE can China obtain what is due to her, it is now claimed, and this is said to prove what a failure Western diplomacy has been in China, just as it was previously in Japan. Yet by "force" in China is not necessarily meant military force, we are told, but "force" as exerted through the political and economic boycott and through mob action. What made the foreigners relinquish their rights in Japan and treat that nation as an equal was the development of a national spirit among the Japanese, but, adds a contributor to the American-owned Shanghai *China Weekly Review*, more to the point, it was the development of a modern Japanese navy, which made the whole world "sit up and take notice" and, particularly, Great Britain, herself a sea power, and in an excellent position to appraise the strength of Japan. The author of this harsh criticism of Western diplomacy in the Far East goes on to say in rather plain language:

Let it Go You'll be Saved!
Let China Alone
Hands off
Dr. Sun Yat Sen
LET CHINA ALONE
WORLD EQUALITY & PEACE

IT'S A LONG WAY FROM SHANGHAI TO CHINATOWN, NEW YORK

But the Chinese Nationalists in Manhattan and in other sections of this country seem to have the same strong opinions as their fellows in China.

"At the Paris Peace Conference the Chinese delegates demanded treaty revision, but European statesmen merely lifted their eyebrows and added insult to injury by confirming Japan in the control of the former German interests in Shantung. China came home from the Paris Conference thoroughly mad and started to raise hell about the Shantung question and she kept on raising hell with Japanese trade until the situation got so bad that the Powers got together at the Washington Conference and forced Japan to get out of Shantung and to do several other right and proper things for her neighbor across the Yellow Sea.

"The Japanese got out of Shantung, not because they had any overpowering desire to give China a square deal, but because the Chinese and world sentiment forced them to get out. The resulting benefits have been wholly favorable in the relations of China and Japan since that time and, from the standpoint of Japanese policy toward China, have resulted in a complete change of method, at least, in Japan's dealings with China. But it required a lot of pressure, window-smashing, if you please, to force the Japanese to change their methods. Many far-sighted Japanese had realized all along that the old policy of force, the quartering of unauthorized troops on Chinese soil, the high-handed Twenty-One Demands of 1915, and other exemplifications of 'mailed-fist' policy were wrong, but they were powerless to stay the hands of the imperialists in the Government who were intent upon fastening Japanese military and economic control upon China regardless of the wishes of the Chinese people or the world generally."

Therefore, according to this writer, it is perfectly correct to state that China came into control of the former German leased area at Kiaochow Bay, not because the Chinese were in a position to administer those interests as well as the Germans and the Japanese had administered them, but because the Chinese were able, in one way or another, to force the issue and regain control of their property. We read then:

> "Now to hurdle a few years we come to the question of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai. This Court, formerly administered by the Chinese, was taken over by the foreigners at the time of the Revolution in 1911. The foreigners were justified in their action because, owing to the turmoil produced by the Revolution, there was no Chinese authority hereabouts to administer the Court, and it was impossible to maintain order in the city without a court.
>
> "So, from the standpoint of expediency, the foreigners were justified in taking over the Court, but they were not justified in maintaining control of the Court after conditions had settled down following the Revolution. However, they did maintain control even in the face of active Chinese demands for the rendition of the Court—until 1925, when they began seriously to consider the matter of rendition. The thing which caused the foreigners to consider the situation seriously was not that they thought the Chinese had reached the point where they were capable of administering the Court, but purely because the Chinese raised such a storm of protest over the May 30 incidents that the 'die-hard' foreigners were forced to take action. Thus, again, the Chinese received a practical lesson in practical diplomacy, for they learned through actual experience that the only way to get action was through the use of force. By 'force' we do not mean military force especially, but 'force' as exerted through the political and economic boycott and through mob action."

Next comes the question of the Chinese tariff, the reform of which, we are reminded, was first brought up by the Chinese at the Paris Peace Conference, but, as has been said, "nobody listened at that time." The question came up again at the Washington Conference, and this contributor to *The China Weekly Review* relates that:

> "In the sympathetic atmosphere of the American Capital, the Powers magnanimously granted China an increase to the extent of 2½ per cent. on general products and 5 per cent. on luxuries, and this in the face of the obvious fact that practically every sovereign nation on the face of the earth was adopting 'sky-high' tariffs in order to obtain revenues for administrative and debt-payment purposes. China was not satisfied with the small increase granted at Washington, but she accepted it and returned home. But here again the forces of reaction were sufficiently strong even to prevent the carrying out of the actions of the Washington Conference and for a period of practically five years nothing was accomplished. The reasons for this failure to adopt a reform which was promised at Washington are many, but the Chinese unanimously place the blame on the foreigners. Recently, as a direct result of the development of the Cantonese revolutionary or Nationalist Government in South China, the Chinese have on their own accord put the Washington surtaxes into effect and are now making the collections of the surtax without respect to the wishes of the foreigners. Again the Chinese have received a lesson in practical diplomacy, or to put it another way, they have discovered that the only way they can obtain customs autonomy is to take it.
>
> "And the same thing is happening in respect to the rendition of the foreign Concessions. The Chinese have been trying, in one way or another, to get control or at least a voice in the administration of the foreign concessions in China for many years, their appetite in this regard having been considerably whetted when the British and French kicked the Germans and Austrians out of China and forced China to break off relations with the Russians as a result of the World War situation."

We are then reminded of the Chinese demand for participation in the government of the International Settlement at Shanghai and of the recent incidents at Hankow which resulted in the Chinese forcibly taking over control of the British concession in the latter city. But it was only after this had been done, it is asserted, that the British Government announced its willingness to enter into negotiations with the Chinese for changing the Status of the Concessions, and giving the Chinese a voice in the administration of the areas. It is then recalled that:

> "The Chinese agitation for a voice in the International Settlement at Shanghai started more than five years ago, but instead of heeding the Chinese demands, the officials of the Settlement and the foreign ratepayers turned the proposition down completely and granted the Chinese an 'advisory committee'—which never amounted to anything because it was never consulted. Following the May 30 troubles, after the Chinese had practically paralyzed the business of the city for several months, the foreign authorities granted the Chinese three members on the Municipal Council. But again nothing was done, each side placing the blame for inaction on the other side. Now the Chinese make new demands, stating their refusal to accept three members, and requesting equal representation with the foreigners.
>
> "The obvious result of this sorry record of the failure of Western diplomacy has been to convince the Chinese that the foreigners only listen to arguments when they are accompanied by the boycott and mob violence which are the Chinese way of exerting force in lieu of actual military power. To take still another case, the writer of these paragraphs was present at the plenary session of the Washington Conference when Mr. Balfour, acting on behalf of the British Government, publicly announced Britain's decision to return the British naval base at Weihaiwei, on the Shantung coast, to China. Mr. Balfour's offer was made immediately following the Japanese decision to return the Kiaochow Bay area to China, and the effect was tremendous.
>
> "But now more than five years have elapsed and the actual transfer of the Weihaiwei area has not been made, and this despite the fact that the Japanese immediately carried out their bargain to get out of Shantung. The British have argued that they were unable to carry out the transfer of Weihaiwei on account of the lack of a Chinese Government to deal with, but the Japanese were able to conclude their negotiations without very much difficulty. Accordingly the Chinese again have been given grounds for distrusting the efficacy of diplomatic negotiations with the West. Hence, what fair-minded person can help but sympathize with the Chinese contention that the West only lives up to its promises when it is forced to do so?"

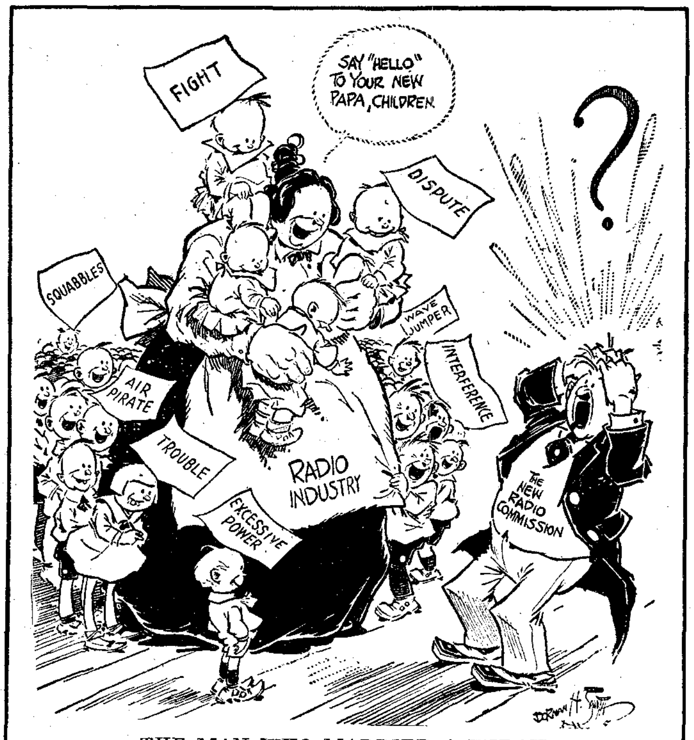
THE LEAGUE AND DRUG-SMUGGLING—An astonishing report regarding the world-wide smuggling of drugs that destroy body, mind, and soul, and are the causes of every kind of disaster, has been drawn up by the Advisory Committee on traffic in opium, and, as the London *Daily Express* points out, it deals not only with raw opium but also with morphia, morphin, cocain, and heroin. One single consignment, this newspaper notes, consisted of no less than 1,650 pounds of drugs, and it is added that the report is aptly described by the committee themselves as "a formidable document." The committee relate that the German police have discovered the existence of a band of international smugglers who have been carrying on a contraband traffic in many countries. It appears that the orders for the drugs came for the most part from the Far East, and that the operations of the syndicate were conducted chiefly through the free port of Copenhagen. Says the London *Saturday Review*—

> "The League of Nations seems determined to compete with shilling 'shockers' and the more lurid of our Sunday newspapers. A week ago it produced a report on the traffic in opium and other drugs which would provide the material for a dozen novels. It related tales of smugglers and their tricks, of the tortuous methods of distributing the drugs, of the vast ramifications of the trade, of the profits that are made. The Berlin police have just unearthed a band of international smugglers which carried on operations 'to an almost unbelievable extent.' Another report has been completed, and the first part of it has just been published. It is the result of a three-years' secret inquiry by League agents into the traffic in women and children. Conditions in 112 large cities in twenty-eight countries have been examined. In many cases the agents posed as traffickers, and were admitted into the secrets of the vile trade, and the report will make startling reading. It is in two parts, the first being a general survey, and the second containing the details in each of the countries visited."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RADIO WELCOMES GOVERNMENT CONTROL

"WELCOME TO THE RADIO COMMISSION!" cries *Radio Broadcast* (New York), in a page-wide head-line. And after wishing more power to its elbow, this paper goes on to tell the new commission just how that power ought to be exercised. Briefly, *The Broadcast* advocates a somewhat savage cutting out of existing stations, which it tells us will be for the public good and for the benefit of the radio industry itself. The Commission, we are reminded, will have full power for one year, during which time it is supposed to undo the present broadcasting knot and to formulate rules and regulations to guide the Department of Commerce's administration of radio matters. At the end of the year it becomes an appellate body, reviewing the decisions of the Department of Commerce and hearing the appeals of irate broadcasters. We read:



THE MAN WHO MARRIED A WIDOW

—Smith in the Syracuse *Herald*.

"Congress having thus, in effect, delegated its legislative powers to a committee of five men, much depends upon their individual and collective qualifications. Indeed, being guided by no principles established in the law, these five men have it in their power to make or break radio. The entire industry and, more important, broadcast listeners, should rally to their aid.

"To solve broadcasting problems effectively, requires more than an ardent spirit of public service and an enthusiastic interest in broadcasting. Every member of the Commission must be sufficiently expert in radio matters to understand the basic principles of frequency allocation and the selectivity limitations of receiving sets. Each must think clearly in terms of 'frequency channels,' 'kilocycles,' 'service areas,' 'heterodyning' and 'carrier range.' Each must forget the misleading term 'wave-length' and all the distortion of the situation which its use brings.

"The first task of the Commission will be a comprehensive study of the existing situation. How rapidly it will be able to dispose of such dangerous propositions as the pressure to extend the broadcast band downward, brought by short-sighted would-be broadcasters and selfish set manufacturers, seeking to create an artificial market for short-wave receivers; the fatuous claims of the more recently licensed stations to a place in the ether; and the uneconomic proposals to split time on the air rather than eliminate excess stations wholesale, depends on the background of knowledge and experience which the individual members have in broadcasting matters.

"The principle must be recognized that the fewer broadcasting stations there are on the air, the more stations the listener can enjoy. Freedom of the air does not require that every one who wishes to impress himself on the radio audience need have his private microphone to do so. Indeed he would be much better served, if he is now operating his own station for that purpose, to combine it with four or five others in order to form a really important unit in the broadcasting system. The leadership in combining stations is a negotiation which is best undertaken by the radio manufacturing industry rather than a political commission. In consolidation of stations lies the only salvation of broadcasting.

"We now have about one hundred, high-grade key stations, which are rendering excellent service and are recognized as favorites by broadcast listeners. We have five hundred additional stations vainly struggling for the position of key stations but, because of their excessive numbers and congestion, unable to make any material progress in that direction. If each five of these combined to form a single station, it would reduce the number of stations to the point giving the listener the best possible service. Not only would consolidation increase potential audiences of remaining stations fivefold, but actually tenfold, because the elimination of congestion would considerably increase their service ranges. The individual share of maintenance cost of each station sponsor would be reduced by 80 per cent. by combination with four others, thus enabling him to employ talent rivaling the best of stations. Instead of owning a joke of a station of his own, a station sponsor would have an interest in a real, high-power, broadcasting station, with a substantial audience. Under these conditions, the monopoly of good broadcasting now held by the chain system would at last be faced with real and sorely needed competition."

Consolidation and bigger investment in station facilities, however, asserts *The Broadcast*, can not be hoped for until the individual organization is protected in its franchise. When the Government faces the problem of dispensing privileges, such as public lands, railway franchises, or ether channels, which can be accorded only to a limited number, private capital is offered it in return for public service of a definite standard. In return for the investment, the holders of such franchises are protected from competition. Broadcasting-station investments deserve the same protection. If not accorded, then the risk of expenditure becomes too great, and progress is hampered. To quote further:

"Before consideration can be given to the rights of individual stations, the principle of length of service on the wave-length now being used by a station should be established as the basis for determining the claims of rival stations to the same frequency. Station KDKA, for example, has broadcast for about six years on its present wave-length. Had it been one of those stations which upset conditions by shifting their wave-lengths upward three or four months ago, its priority to its present wave-length would then be, by all sound reasoning, only on the basis of three months of service.

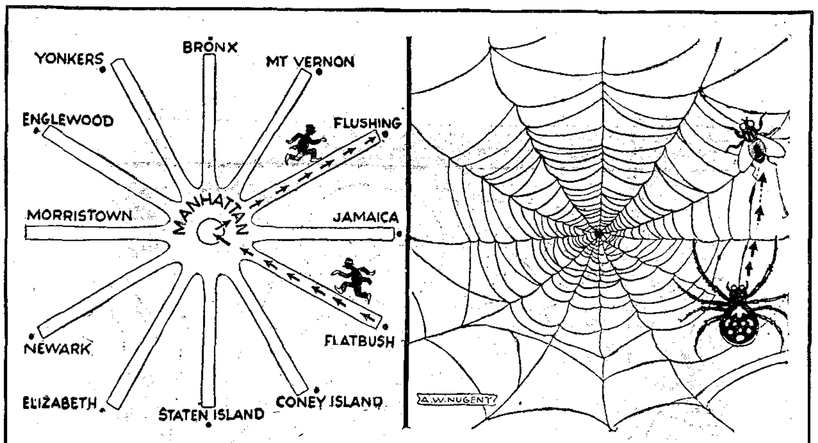
"Wave-length jumpers, who abused the broadcasting privilege, should not receive the same consideration as those who rendered faithful and orderly service on their assigned wave-length throughout the broadcasting dark ages, the only course which decency and honor dictated. Stations which pilfered Canadian wave-lengths should be forever banned from the ether.

"A list of all stations now operating, and their present wave-lengths, arranged in the order of date on which these wave-lengths were adopted, should be prepared for the Radio Commission. The first hundred stations are the pioneers who advanced broadcasting to its present high standing, and they should be given permanent licenses with a minimum of delay.

"Naturally, acceptance of the principle of priority will bring loud howls of protest on the part of those who discovered broadcasting in 1926, and invested a few thousand dollars in the face of repeated public warnings that there was no room for them in the ether. The duplication of broadcasting facilities is not a public benefit, and should not be tolerated to accommodate lusty-lunged publicity seekers who have made no contribution to the advancement of the broadcasting art.

"The foundation of the Commission's work should be a basis of frequency allocation which permits every station to be heard without interference to the limit of its service range. Such a basis means that a maximum number of stations can be heard by every receiving set, and this entails reducing the present number of stations by about four hundred.

"Whether the Commission will have the courage, foresight, and backing of the radio public and the radio industry to bring about such a healthy weeding-out of stations is doubtful. If the radio industry, however, is to grow to its fullest strength, wholesale station reduction is absolutely necessary. Altho the average cost of a radio set is under $150, there are only one-third as many sets in operation as there are pleasure automobiles. The radio industry has sold to only a fourth of its potential customers. The only reason the radio market has not come to its own is because of lamentable broadcasting conditions. The industry could well afford to establish a fund of several million dollars to negotiate and encourage the consolidation of stations; it would be promptly repaid by vastly increased sales."



NEW YORK'S PLAN THE COBWEB PLAN

"THE SPIDER DOES IT BETTER"

HOW THE SPIDER REGULATES TRAFFIC—A new independent subway line in New York, as an attempt to solve that city's transit troubles, is opposed by the City Club in a letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Excerpts from this letter appeared in a recent issue of the City Club's *Bulletin*, with the accompanying cartoon illustrating the contention that in the matter of transit systems "the spider does it better." We quote from a review in *The American City*. Says this magazine:

"New subways are needed, but the City Club protests that they should be built as parts of and additions to our present city-owned subway system. The rapid-transit facilities of New York have been built in the form of a wheel without a rim, with the thickly congested hub in lower Manhattan and with the spokes radiating from there out to the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn, but with never a crosstown or belt line connecting these boroughs directly together and thus avoiding the present necessity of going through Manhattan to get from any one of the three to any other of the three. We go from the outward end of a spoke left there in midair, down the spoke into the hub, and then out another spoke to another end, and so are left in another place in midair. The plan of the third subway superimposes upon the city a third wheel of subways without a rim. Its center is in the same old hub of lower Manhattan, and all its spokes will be in and out of that hub, barring only a single suggested crosstown line between Brooklyn and Queens, which is, however, only an idea thus far and not yet a part of the adopted plan of this third subway system. The City Club's recommendation is that New York's system approximate the plan of the cobweb. 'The spider is a successful business animal who builds his cobweb with numerous cross-strands as well as spokes—with ever so many belt lines big and little—and the spider is thereby enabled to use his own rapid-transit layout with definite and prosperous effect. He gets there—cross-lots. And he seldom misses. We human beings miss, every day of our lives.'"

CUCUMBERS AND SUNBEAMS

THE EXTRACTION of sunbeams from cucumbers was not as absurd as Dean Swift may have imagined when he described his visit, in "Gulliver's Travels," to the Academy of Lagado, said Dr. C. Stuart Gager, Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, in an address at the Manhattan Trade School on "The Life of Plants." More than one modern scientist, he went on, has devoted years of his life to an attempt to solve the same problem. It is the problem of the principal function of green leaves, and involves the meaning of the most striking single fact concerning the vegetation of the earth, namely, the green color of foliage. We quote below an abstract of Dr. Gager's remarks sent out as a press bulletin by the American Association for Medical Progress (New York) as follows:

"The most striking as well as the most significant fact about a foliage leaf is that it is green. Even in leaves that do not appear green, such as those of the copper-leaved beeches, Japanese maples, and others, we find that the green coloring matter is there, but masked by the presence of other pigment. Leaf-green occurs in the cells of the leaf in definite bodies, and in the presence of sunlight is being continually made and unmade. In healthy, vigorous leaves it is elaborated more rapidly than it disintegrates, with the result that the leaf continues to remain green.

"Into the leaf-blade go water and various salts it may have dissolved from the soil. This soil solution is taken in by the roots and transported to the leaves by the stem, which also serves to lift the leaves up into air and light. Then air, which includes, of course, oxygen and carbon dioxid gases, is taken in by the leaf through tiny holes, the stomata in the epidermis. The oxygen is used by the protoplasm in respiration, for plants like animals must respire in order to remain alive, and respiration is one process in all living things, and always involves the consumption of oxygen. The carbon dioxid is broken up into carbon and oxygen, and the carbon is combined with water to form a compound of the sugar type. This process can only take place in the presence of light and leaf-green. It is perhaps the most fundamental of all the processes of life. The end product is probably some form of sugar, and is taken to all parts of the plant and serves to nourish all living and growing tissues. It goes to the fruit and forms the cucumber to which the philosopher of Lagado had given eight years of study. And now we understand that a cucumber does, in reality, represent a certain amount of bottled-up sunlight and heat. Burned in a fire, it gives out a definite amount of light and heat. Eaten by a man, it supplies a definite amount of heat as well as nourishment.

"No part of a plant touches human life at so many points, nor so vitally concerns our daily activities as leaves. For the food that we eat, whether vegetable or animal; for the clothing we wear, whether cotton, woolen, or silk; for the frame dwellings in which some of us live; and for the wood, coal, gas, and electricity by which our buildings are heated and lighted, we are dependent, either directly or indirectly, upon certain vital processes that take place, almost exclusively, within the tissues of green leaves. Sometimes we eat leaves directly, such as lettuce and cabbage, or spinach and other greens; or indirectly, as in the form of bread and potatoes and other vegetables. As every one knows, most of the meat that we eat, as well as our butter and milk, are derived from animals that live wholly or largely on leaves. Every particle of wood and of coal in the world was formerly inside of a green leaf; and the heat and light that give comfort and cheer to our homes represent the sunlight and sun's heat of a previous geological age, captured by green leaves of trees and stored up in their now fossil trunks in our coal-mines."

OPEN ROADS CHEAPER THAN SNOWY ONES

HIGHWAY OFFICIALS in thirty-six snow States reported to the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads a program of open roads for this winter which aggregate 92,756 miles, we are told in *The American City* (New York). Last winter the mileage cleared of snow in these States was about the same, compared with 62,165 miles in the winter of 1924-25. The estimated expense last winter was $4,000,000. In some States taxpayers insist on snow-removal even if the funds required curtail construction. We read:

"In a study of snow-removal problems, the Bureau of Public Roads points out the economic importance of snow-removal. Formerly the movement of farm products to the city was discontinued during the winter, and necessary commodities were procured by country people in the fall. Country storekeepers, especially those doing business at a distance from railroad stations, had to stock up before the first snowstorm and were saddled with a heavy investment for holding merchandise until required by consumers. This condition lasted until motor-vehicles came into general use, and the rural public began to call for improved roads.

"It soon came to be realized that improved roads did not yield anything like the maximum possible return on the investment unless they were open to traffic during the year. It was also felt that costly motor-vehicles without roads to carry them tied up much capital unprofitably. The thirty-six snow States in 1925 had 375,774 miles of surfaced rural roads and 16,139,859 registered motor-vehicles. From 1921 to 1925, inclusive, they expended about 3¼ billion dollars on highway improvement and maintenance. It has also been estimated that their registered motor-vehicles in 1925 involved a purchase cost of approximately 14½ billion dollars. It is obviously uneconomic to have transportation facilities represented by this investment put out of use annually for several months. In the heavy snowfall area where snow-removal is not carried on, the advantages of paved roads and motor-vehicles may be interrupted for three or four months in each winter. Progressive rural populations with a large investment in good roads and motor-vehicles are becoming less and less inclined to tolerate this condition.

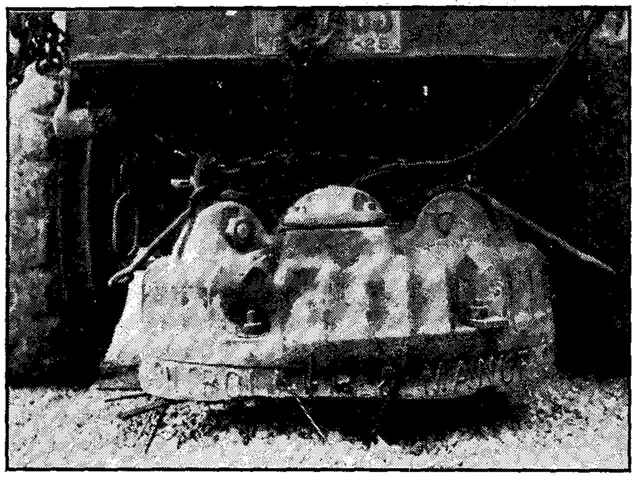
"So strong is the demand from taxpayers for more extensive snow-removal programs that it is believed that it will not be many years before all paved roads and their connecting sections in the United States will be kept open for year-round traffic. Accordingly, a study of snow-removal expense in various States is now being made to ascertain the best and cheapest methods. Straight-blade and V-shaped plows mounted on speed trucks are extensively used. New Jersey uses the straight-blade, truck-mounted plow almost exclusively. For opening drifts or packed sections, powerful displacement plows with tractors and various types of rotary plows are employed. Newly fallen snow to a depth of nine inches, and short sections of snow recently drifted can be efficiently removed with truck plows. Snow rarely falls at one time to a depth greater than nine inches, and the greater number of storms deposit only from two to five inches. Snowfall depths are often greatly exaggerated.

"The costs of snow-removal vary in different localities. An area protected from heavy winds, or having its main roads parallel with the general direction of the wind, may keep the cost of snow-removal to the minimum. Whether snow is wet or dry is another cost factor. After it has settled or become packed, the cost is much greater. Formerly, dwellers along numerous roads were snowed in until the spring thaw. Their motor-vehicles had to be stored for the winter and wheeled traffic stopt until April or May. This handicap to business and to social life is believed to be a heavier cost than that represented by snow-removal."

MAGNETS TO CLEAR ROADS OF NAILS

PROFITING BY THE SUCCESS of other States in cleaning their roads of nails, tacks, and bits of iron and steel, the maintenance engineer of the Nevada State Highway Department has set out to rid Nevada roads of these hazards to safe and happy automobile driving. Says *The American City* (New York):

"Two 22-inch lifting magnets were suspended between the front and rear wheels of a five-ton truck with their faces raised five inches above the surface of the roadway. Magnetizing current was supplied to the magnets by a 5-kilowatt direct-current generator driven by a gasoline engine, the engine and generator being mounted as a unit in the truck. This outfit was first given a tryout over an old railway grade which is being used temporarily as a highway between Reno and Lovelock. Maintenance operations on this grade had caused the track spikes to come to the surface, thereby continually causing punctures and ruining automobile tires. In one round-trip on this hundred-mile section, 1,370 pounds of nails, spikes, and scrap-iron were picked up. An examination and count of this scrap material disclosed the startling fact that on this section there had been a per-mile average of forty-five pieces of sharp-pointed material on the surface of the roadway just waiting the opportunity to puncture and possibly ruin the tires of unsuspecting motorists. After such remarkable success on the Reno-Lovelock Road, the magnets were used to clean the streets in Carson City. Over 4,850 pounds of nails and other puncture-causing materials were picked up in two days. They are now planning to keep this magnetic road sweeper in continual operation until all the State highways and unimproved city streets on these routes are swept free of these grief-causing hazards. The first road-sweeping magnet was supplied with power from storage batteries carried on the truck. Since that time, however, these storage batteries have been replaced by gasoline-engine-driven generators. The latter outfits are much cheaper to operate than storage batteries and give continuous service on long stretches of road."



TO PICK UP ALL THE TACKS AND NAILS AND SPIKES

Truck equipped with magnets suspended under body, with electric current supplied from engine mounted in truck body.

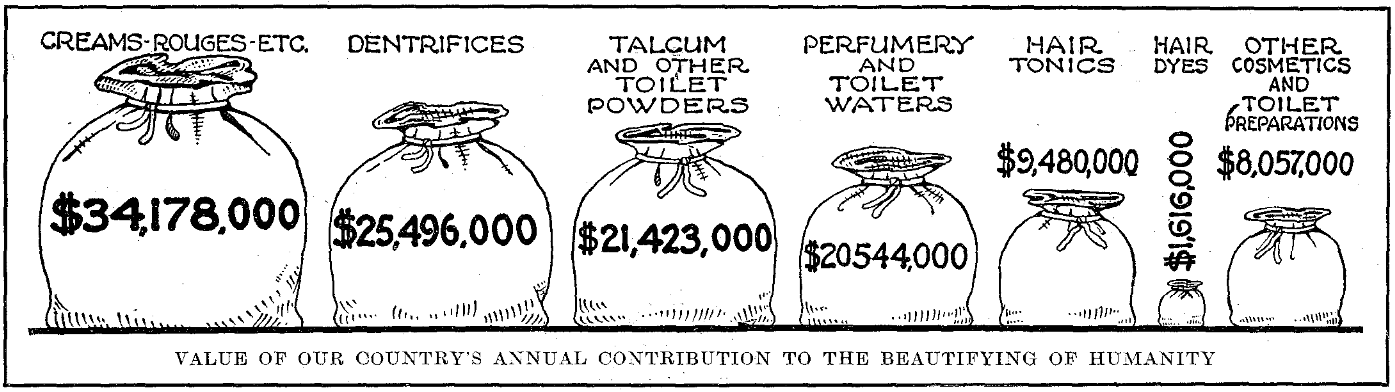
ADVICE TO WEARERS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH—Probably artificial teeth are more satisfactory, from the standpoint both of appearance and usefulness, than any other human substitution for lost parts, says Dr. Victor H. Sears in *Hygeia* (Chicago). He goes on to say, in substance:

"Since there is as much difference in mouths as there is in faces, adequate dentures can not be made without a consideration of individual mouth conditions. This will include study of facial measurements and contours; sometimes photographs and casts are required.

"The teeth should not be extracted until they have been examined by the dentist who is to make the next set. Dentures should be placed in the mouth as soon as possible after extraction. When the teeth are surgically removed and the ridges properly prepared there will be less after-pain and tenderness, and the dentures are apt to fit better as the tissues will shrink less.

"Many persons look better with artificial teeth than they did with their own, and one is justified in wearing them merely for the sake of appearance, tho some degree of usefulness should be obtained. However, it is not possible to put artificial teeth in the same way as natural ones, and one should not expect them to be as serviceable.

"The wearer of artificial teeth should reconcile himself to the habit of avoiding all foods that require vigorous chewing. While inconvenient, it will safeguard the supporting ridges and make the dentures serviceable for a greater number of years."



VALUE OF OUR COUNTRY'S ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE BEAUTIFYING OF HUMANITY

HOW THE WORLD IS PERFUMED

THE OUTPUT OF PERFUMES and toilet preparations in the United States has multiplied six times in the last ten years, according to a summary of progress made public by the American Chemical Society. The area of manufacture is confined almost wholly to Eastern and Mid-Western States, New York being far in the lead, with Illinois second. The number of plants is between 500 and 600. Says the writer of a press bulletin containing this information as sent out by the Society:

"Two prominent causes of expansion are the much greater addiction of girls and women to cosmetics of all kinds than before the World War, and the rise of artificial and synthetic aromatic compounds.

"Creams, rouges, etc., according to the latest figures available, rank first in annual value, their production aggregating $34,178,000. Dentifrices are second with $25,496,000. Other classes are rated as follows in a total output of $141,488,000:

"Talcum and other toilet powders, $21,423,000; perfumery and toilet waters, $20,544,000; hair tonics, $9,480,000; hair dyes, $1,616,000; other cosmetics and toilet preparations not reported by kind, $8,057,000.

"'Our foreign sales of face-powders, rouges, creams, etc., have developed promisingly in Latin-American countries, led by Cuba,' says a summary prepared for *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, the Society's official journal.

"Men as well as women in these countries are much given to the use of various scents and lotions, and the market possibilities are correspondingly increased.

"In the Far East, Japan has been gradually becoming familiar with our toilet creams and powders, and the American colony in the Philippines has made our trade with those islands of some importance.

"With China, however, the development of a market for these goods is still largely a matter of the future. The present small sales are mainly taken by the foreign population. But Chinese women are much addicted to the use of hair lotions, nail polishes, etc., and the imported preparations of this character are making headway against the long-prevailing native wares.

"The specialty of the United States, in which it holds the acknowledged leadership in practically all markets, is dentifrices. Throughout the world American dentists and dental equipment have long been held superior to all others, and the vogue of our pastes and powders for the teeth has followed naturally in the wake of this preference.

"Last year we supplied the world with dentifrices valued at $3,382,000. By far our best customer for these articles ordinarily is England, which takes nearly a third of the total.

"All the British dependencies are also good buyers, while Latin America and the lands of the Far East turn to American tooth powders and soaps as naturally as they do to French perfumes.

"Outside of the British Isles Europe is credited with no great quantities, altho it is likely that much of the export to England really finds its way to the Continent, where the American brands are very favorably known. In general international trade the only competitor for this business mentioned by our trade scouts abroad is Germany, whose wares, however, have made no serious inroads on our sales.

"The bulk of our sales of toilet preparations, aside from perfumery and toilet waters, is made up of toilet powders, particularly talcum, creams, rouges, and similar cosmetics, and dentifrices. The trade is very widely scattered.

"Almost every country in the world, in fact, shares in it to some extent, even the semicivilized lands importing certain amounts for the use of foreign residents. The great throngs of American tourists which have come to be familiarly known in all parts of the world have induced a certain trade in the toilet articles with which they are familiar, even such producing countries as Italy stocking American wares for their use.

"The competition with which these wares meet in international trade is chiefly from French, English, and German goods. There are also in the field the products of local manufacture, in both the highly civilized and the more backward countries; and this domestic production, in fact, usually fills most of the given nation's requirements.

"As a rule they are simpler and cheaper concoctions, and as wealth and trade increase the finer imported articles replace them naturally. Thus the field of future operations for our sales agents abroad is very large, and in countries like China has as yet scarcely been touched."

NON-MURDEROUS NEW ENGLAND

THE HOMICIDE DEATH-RATE of the United States per thousand of population is nearly twelve times that of England and about five and one-half times that of Canada, and New England holds the palm for conservatism in this respect, reports *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) in an analysis of the report:

"Altho this includes our colored population, among whom the rate is much higher than for the white population, even if restricted to white persons, the homicide rate of the United States would still be almost seven times that for England and Wales. The rates for the years 1923, 1924, and 1925 were the highest ever recorded among the industrial population. Altho the figures compiled for the greater part of 1926 indicate a decline in the rate for that year, such declines from year to year in the past have proved to be only transitory and were followed in subsequent years by considerable increases. The homicide rate for the industrial population has shown a slight upward tendency during the sixteen-year period, 1911-1926, while the suicide rate has been almost halved.

"The highest homicide rate among the white policyholders in the year 1925 was for the cities of Arkansas; then came in order Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. The best record in the white industrial population was in Maine, and then in New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Colorado, and Oregon. Not a single homicide was recorded among the white policyholders in any of these six States, altho 470,300 white persons were exposed to risk in them. The four Canadian provinces, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, did not record a single homicide among their urban industrial population during 1925. In the colored industrial population the enormously high death-rate of 115.2 per hundred thousand of population was recorded for Oklahoma; 78.2 for Minnesota; 66.1 for Michigan; 59.9 for Nebraska; 56 for Missouri; 53.9 for Illinois, and 50.5 for Florida. The lowest death-rate for colored as well as for white policyholders was in New England. Considered by broad geographic regions, the highest homicide death-rate in the white urban industrial population was 8.4 per hundred thousand in the East South Central region. The next highest rate was 8.2 in the West South Central States, and the highest rate in the colored industrial population was 52 in the West North Central States, followed by 49.7 in the East North Central States."

THE GIANT SHARK

FEW PERSONS KNOW that there is in the ocean a species of shark that sometimes attains the length of fifty or sixty feet. It would appear to be especially fond of the Gulf of California, and E. W. Gudger, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, has gathered in a communication to *Science* (New York) accounts of numerous instances where it has been encountered in those waters. He writes:

"For the earliest account of a whale-shark in the Gulf of California, one must go as far back as 1865. It seems that in the year 1858 a Captain Stone had sent to the Smithsonian Institution the vertebræ and jaws of an enormous shark captured in the waters of Lower California and known therein as the 'whale-shark.' The data and material came into the hands of Dr. Theodore N. Gill, and in 1865 he published a brief note entitled 'On a New Generic Type of Sharks.'

"Gill of course knew of the discovery of this fish by Dr. Andrew Smith in April, 1828, in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and likewise he had undoubtedly seen Smith's figure published twenty years later.

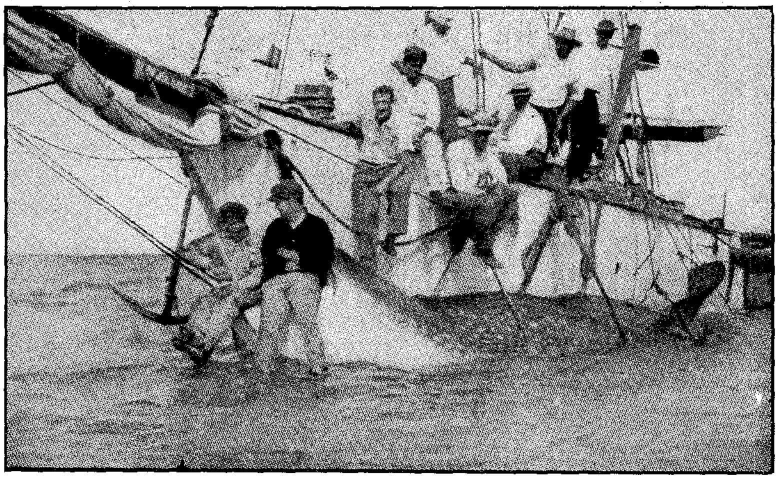
"In *The Santa Catalina Islander* for May 27, 1925, the well-known novelist and deep-sea angler, Zane Grey, has an article entitled 'Fishing Virgin Seas.' He speaks of trying to capture off Cape San Lucas a whale-shark estimated at over fifty feet in length. The story of this contest is told in Mr. Grey's characteristic vivid fashion.

"This giant shark was caught by a gaff hook fixt in its tail, and by this it towed the boat around. Finally, after five hours of playing with its captors and towing them for miles, it dived into the depths of the sea, carrying off about 1,600 feet of rope before the hook tore out and set it free. Efforts were made to harpoon it, but the irons rebounded from its enormously thick hide and generally were so bent as to necessitate a visit to the blacksmith's forge.

"Mr. Grey notes that three other specimens were seen by members of his party in the immediate vicinity of the point where this attempted capture had been made. From Japanese fishermen the information was elicited that in the neighborhood of Cape San Lucas one of their net boats had been towed for eighteen hours by a big spotted shark before it finally broke the net and got away. Other fishermen told Mr. Grey that they saw them every season in the Gulf of California.

"In May, 1926, word came to me that Mr. A. P. Murillo, of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, had hunted whale-sharks in the waters around Guaymas. I at once wrote him and he courteously sent me both photographs and sketches of the fish.

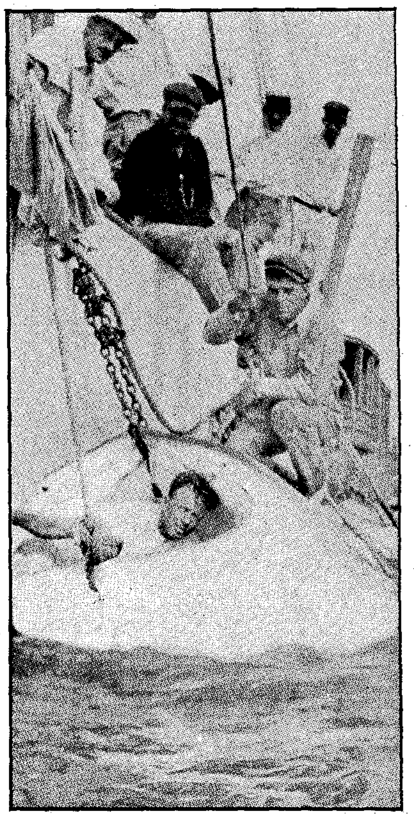
"Mr. Murillo recounted two personal experiences. Some years ago he was with a party which harpooned a whale-shark. It grounded in shallow water and later was examined at leisure. Again, two years ago, while out from Guaymas in a fishing trip, his boat passed within twenty feet of a whale-shark.



Photographs on this page from *Zoologica* (New York)

AND THIS PICTURE SHOWS HIS GREAT SIZE AND LENGTH

"In April, 1926, the yacht *Pawnee*, of the Harry Payne Bingham Oceanographical Expedition, was in the Gulf of California. On board her was Mr. L. L. Mowbray (then of the New York Aquarium, but now in charge of the new aquarium at Bermuda). In all he saw three live fish and one dead one. The largest of the live fish (estimated length, fifty-five to sixty feet) was seen near Cape San Lucas, the others further up in the lower gulf. The dead fish had a long cut on one side as if it had been rammed by a vessel—as indeed Mr. Mowbray conjectured. Such an occurrence has taken place at least once.



After Townsend (1913)

IN THE GIANT SHARK'S MOUTH

The size of the mouth of the great shark, officially known as *Rhineodon typus*, is indicated by the man's ability to hide himself comfortably in it.

"In the summer of 1926, Mr. Mack Sennett, the motion-picture producer, headed an expedition, equipped with a newly invented submarine camera, into the Gulf of California, and there made the most remarkable submarine moving pictures of fishes that have ever been produced. Mr. Sennett has been so kind as to present to the American Museum that part of the film showing the whale-shark and has written me about the fish.

"Messrs. Sennett, Spalding, Murillo, Mowbray and Grey all comment upon the fact that this shark in these waters shows no fear of boats or men. And even when attacked it makes no effort to retaliate, but stolidly pursues its unchecked, and for the most part, undisturbed way. This is also true of the specimens taken on the coast of Florida. It is evident that this fish, the largest of the sharks, is entirely inoffensive, and in fact is so sluggish that it offers little or no resistance when being attacked. Mr. Grey's fish seemingly was the most active of any of which we have accounts, but its activity was mainly confined to swimming away; either at the surface or submerged, dragging the boats behind it."

LIGHTNING FROM A BLUE SKY—"A bolt from the blue" has become a proverbial expression for some happening which is unexpected and unusual. Lightning really may strike the ground from a clear sky, without the usual trappings of thunder-clouds and storms overhead, we are told by Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York). He says:

"A note of this possibility in *The Monthly Weather Review* for last August has elicited from Mr. H. J. Upham, of Panama City, Florida, the statement that this occurrence is not infrequent in his city, a statement which the United States Weather Bureau publishes in the current issue of its official periodical. The secret is, Mr. Upham makes clear, that squalls forming or passing at a little distance, but not directly overhead, may generate quantities of electricity and cause lightning.

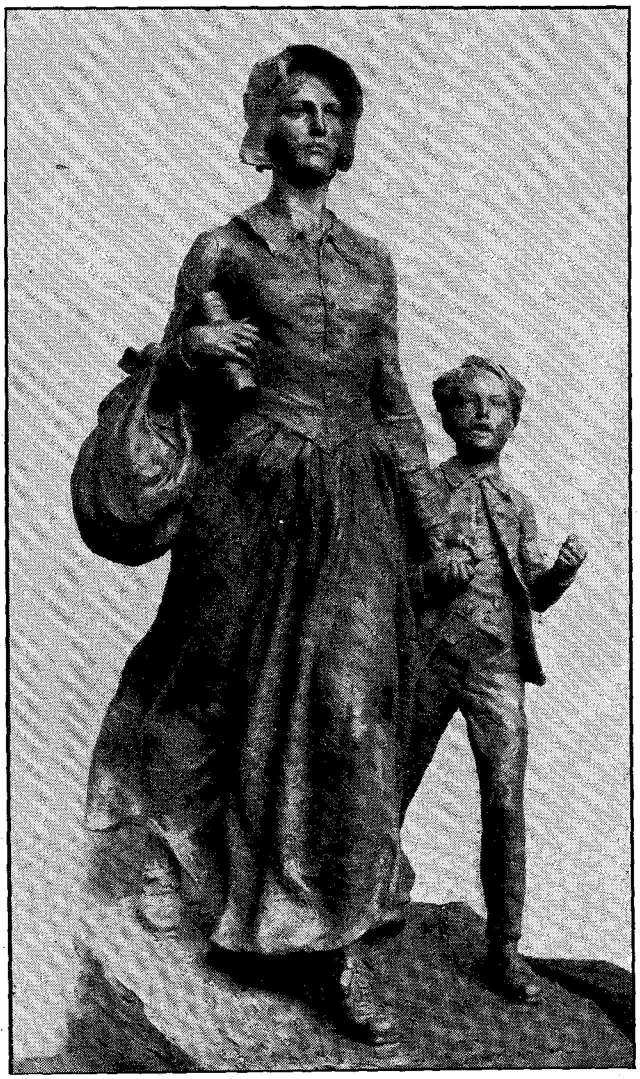
"Some of these flashes, instead of passing directly downward, may strike in a slanting direction, so that they reach the ground in advance of the storm's position or alongside it; thus producing a bolt of lightning from a sky which remains blue and almost cloudless."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE WOMAN WITH A SUNBONNET

THE SUNBONNET must, somehow, seem to be the symbol of the American pioneer woman. The proposer of the scheme to make for Oklahoma a monument to the first women of our land, saw her so hooded, and all but three of the sculptors who have entered the competition set by Mr. Ernest W. Marland have given their figures this head-dress. The proposal is to erect a figure thirty to fifty feet high to be visible for many miles on the open prairie of Oklahoma, and models designed by the competing sculptors are now on their tour of exhibition where a popular vote will decide on the winner. New York opened the itinerary, and the models on view at the Reinhardt Galleries were sifted down to three for honors. The figure by Bryant Baker got the first choice, and that by H. A. MacNeil the second, among six thousand votes. The choice probably does not exclusively represent New York, for *The Times* tells us that—



Photographs by courtesy of the Reinhardt Galleries

VOTED FIRST BY NEW YORK

Bryant Baker's conception of the American pioneer woman whose primal idea is represented as motherhood.

> "Western visitors who have heard much of the memorial attended the exhibition in numbers, and almost without exception made choices distinctly different from the New Yorkers who voted. In examining the models it is worth while to note that eleven sculptors have idealized the pioneer woman as a mother, and two of them have shown her with two children. Five of the modeled figures bear firearms, and one of them a short-handled ax."

Critical opinion does not always follow popular. Margaret Breuning, art critic of the New York *Evening Post*, dismisses Mr. Baker's figure as the "pretty lady leading a little boy in his Eton suit and shining 'morning face,'" and gives her first suffrage to James Fraser with Mr. MacNeil a close second. With this she coincides with popular taste, and goes on to indicate her ideal:

> "Both this sculpture [Mr. Fraser's] and that of H. A. MacNeil, a close second in this page's voting, lack the prescribed sunbonnet, and how much better off they are for it as art is apparent on comparing them with the dutifully sunbonneted figures surrounding them.
>
> "Probably there were moments when the pioneer woman removed this useful but decidedly unsculptural headgear. It is a symbol, certainly, that adds little to her artistic effect. Her strength, her tenderness, her unflagging zeal and fidelity are all rendered in the work of these two sculptors without the purely extraneous and accidental bit of millinery that in my mind detracts from her heroic appearance and decidedly destroys the beauty of her silhouetted profile.
>
> "I could wish that both Mr. Fraser and Mr. MacNeil had made her a little less grim and resolute and had indicated a grain of her own spirit of adventure. It is clear, as Mr. Marland suggests, that she had no amusements in her strenuous life, but it is impossible to believe that she had no love of excitement or zest for danger as her husband had, no fierce joy in besting lurking foes, no pride in conquering hunger, thirst, cold or heat, as might be, that gave her this fiber of whipcord and splendid physique."

As Mr. Baker won his place from so many, it is fair, perhaps, to introduce him, and let him talk, as the New York *Times* does:

> "Mr. Baker, winner of first place in the New York balloting, is an Englishman who has worked in this country twelve years. He served in the American Army and has visited widely over the country, studying its people. Mr. Baker not only won first honors, but was the last man to enter the contest, having no more than a month to prepare his model and obtain a casting. He has received a commission for the heroic head of President Wilson, which is to stand in the new League of Nations building at Geneva.
>
> "The pioneer woman, according to Mr. Baker, was a person of pride, resolution and grace. His model was a New York actress.
>
> "'The subject held special appeal for me,' he said. . . .'I always think of her as a mother, looking with proud eyes on her son. He is to be the man of to-morrow who will achieve the big things she has dreamed about in the prairie schooner and back on the farm she left to go adventuring. Therefore I have shown her with her son. She has him by the hand, both leading and protecting him. Some one told me a pioneer boy of a hundred years ago would not have worn a double-breasted vest; that a woolen shirt would have been more in keeping with the times. Now, I have chosen to think a little differently of the boy and his mother. She was proud of him and back there in the East, where she started from, there was a father or grandfather who wore a vest like that, keeping up the traditions of other days. So I have fancied that my pioneer woman would want a vest of the same kind for her son.
>
> "'She seems young to me, young enough to be a sweetheart and a mother, too. But she has known struggle and overcome

trials. You can see it in her poise, in the way she looks upon the world. There is a fine courage about her. She is going on to meet whatever lies ahead. At least these are some of the things I have thought about the pioneer woman and tried to put in the model.'"

Mr. MacNeil is in Europe, and can not speak of his conception, but Mr. A. Stirling Calder, who won third place, gives his to *The Times:*

"I went out to Oklahoma looking for a woman in a sunbonnet, such as Mr. Marland's idea suggested, and had been there only a few days when a court-house was dedicated at Newkirk. This was an occasion of no little importance, and people came to town in holiday numbers. After many circuits of the court-house block, watching the crowd, I found a seat in the lobby where a continuous stream of Oklahomans passed in review. In all the host of people, going in and out, up-stairs and down, I failed to note my pioneer woman. There were many sturdy matrons about, untouched by fashion, but hardly a frontier woman.

"Then toward the close of the afternoon, and the ceremonies as well, my search was unexpectedly rewarded. My pioneer woman passed me and went up-stairs—a spare, middle-aged woman, simply drest, wearing a black sunbonnet. I never shall forget the throbbing of my heart as she passed. The sunbonnet was not a legend of the past, but still in use. And I sat there in patience until the woman came down again, noting every line of her face and person.

"She carries life and death in her hands, a child and a gun. Both were such familiar parts of frontier life that I have sought to express them in the model. And it seems to me the vigorous mother was a more perfect expression of frontier days than the withered woman sometimes depicted. It has been my effort to interpret her simply. I have thought of no school or sculptural style, but of the woman herself and the times in which she lived."

New York's judgment may be overcome by the vote of other cities and the other competitors come forward. The other nine are Mahonri Young, Wheeler Wilson, Maurice Sterne, James Fraser, Mario Korbel, John Gregory, F. Lynn Jenkins, Jo Davidson, and Arthur Lee.

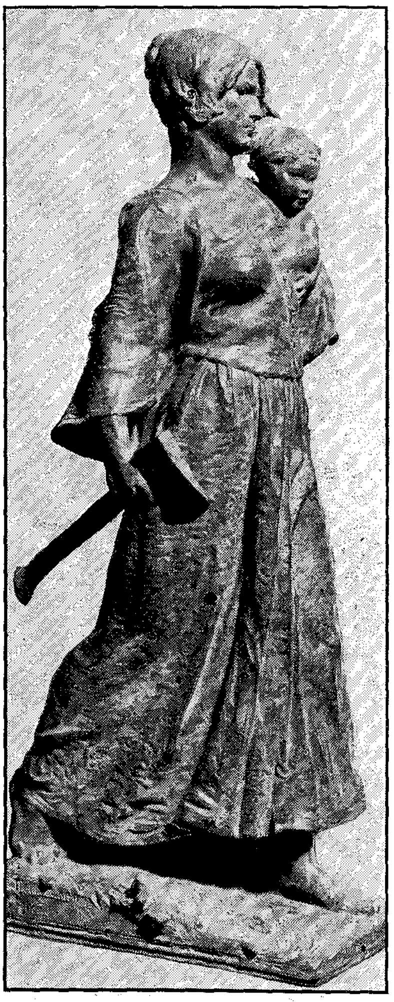
Mr. Marland, who will erect the statue, is not a Westerner, but went from Pennsylvania to Oklahoma twenty years ago. He is thus quoted:

"The decision will be a hard one to make. I expect to be guided largely by public taste, but the final decision will be my own. This national vote is going to show exactly what the American people think about one of the greatest of their women.

"Well, I don't know much about art, but ever since civilization began the greatest nations have honored their greatest figures by sculptured representations. So I determined that the pioneer woman should have her statue, the best likeness and interpretation we of to-day could create. And it is going to stand in a place that she might have chosen herself. I am sure the sculptor who undertakes this task will produce a great work. . . .

"Looking about our Western country in the last few years I saw monuments to Buffalo Bill, Kit Carson, and a dozen other pioneers. Great men, every one of them, and a fine thing to honor their deeds. But what about the pioneer woman? I never had known her myself in the real pioneer period, of course, but I had met a few of her daughters and maybe one or two of the earlier type.

"I believe all of the sculptors have done well. We could select any one of the twelve figures and get an excellent interpretation of the frontier woman."



NEXT IN FAVOR

H. A. MacNeil's figure got second choice. Boston's report is not in yet, tho the exhibition has moved on to Pittsburgh.

GERMANY'S WAR FILM

CYNICALLY SPEAKING, "What Price Glory" would fit a German film. But waiting to study every one else's screen-apologia of the war, she contents herself with a humbler title. Named merely "The Great War," the production "has no other than a historical motive," so a German informant told Mr. G. A. Atkinson, correspondent of the London *Daily Express.* "It is based exclusively on facts sought in a spirit of truth and impartiality in the State archives." This bland assertion leads the correspondent to murmur that State archives seem "to be an odd place to look for truth and impartiality about the war." The film, while not yet complete, seems to be nearing that goal. Something about its character, however, leaks through the "atmosphere of coyness about this official film," and this is communicated by the English correspondent:

"The first part deals with the political atmosphere of Europe before the war, the race for power, and 'preparedness' which turned the Continent into a gigantic powder-magazine.

"'Nobody wanted the war,' continues the official apologist, 'but everybody was drawn into an unavoidable fate.'

"The outbreak of war and scenes of mobilization are followed by events leading up to the battle of the Marne.

"These are succeeded by episodes on the Eastern front, ending in scenes of semi-stagnation on all fronts.

"Part two transfers the action to the war on the sea and in the air.

"The third part deals with Germany's defeat, the days of the Armistice, the revolution, and the building-up of the German republic, but the film is mainly of a retrospective character, and full use will be made of the official war films taken at the time.

"'The war as Germany saw it' should be, in any event, a great screen attraction, and Germany will assuredly do the thing well.

"She has produced a large number of small films with a war atmosphere, none of which, so far as I know, has been shown in this country [England].

"'Bismarck' was one of them, but the second half of it was not produced, owing to lack of money.

"'The Mill of Sans-Souci' was a story of Frederick the Great. 'What Stones Could Tell' dealt with the historical foundations of Germany.

"'The Eleven Schill Officers' was really a tale of the Napoleonic wars.

"The titles of some of the other war films almost explain themselves, such as 'The Undertaker of an Empire,' 'The Iron Bride,' 'A Nation in Need,' 'By Order of the Kaiser,' 'Old Fritz' (the equivalent of 'Old Bill'), 'Our Emden,' and 'Potsdam, the Fate of a Residence.'

"A popular production was 'I Had Some Comrades' (the title of a soldiers' song), concerned with the war in what was German East Africa.

"Official war photoplays, internationally distributed, serve at least one good purpose.

"They show that the bullets which bring grief to an English mother bring exactly the same kind of grief to a German mother.

"Sorrow, as a by-product of war, is remarkably international in flavor."

The German war film is declared to have no other than "a historical basis." The same might be said for the American war film, which, tho unofficial, yet is looked upon as representing the American soldier—"What Price Glory." The latter, just imported into England, causes some critical bristlings that may be expected to follow any war film that goes avisiting.

LIBRARIES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

SOLVING THE PROBLEM of illiteracy among the ignorant and oppress population of Russia has made great strides in the last ten years, especially since the Revolution. So we are assured by a Commissariate of Education, connected with the All-Union Lenin Memorial Library of Moscow. In that decade, she declares, "the whole peasant population of the central provinces will have been taught to read, but remote provinces with their many peoples and tribes present special problems, which will be solved in due time." The note of optimism is strained to the highest pitch when the writer adds, "on the rock of universal public education, where libraries take a prominent part, we are building foursquare for the future. With that vision, with that hope, we expect that our great country will some day take its place among the most progressive and most enlightened countries of the world." In *The Bulletin of the American Library Association*, Mrs. L. Hoffkin Hamburger, Director of the Institute for Library Science of the above-mentioned library, gives some details of the recent progress made there. Mrs. Hamburger's courses were inaugurated as long ago as 1913, but even then a leader of the Extreme Right asked in the Douma, "How can the Government tolerate library courses, which would pave the way for a revolution?" The former Imperial Library, now the State Public Library, holds 4,000,000 volumes, and the Library of the Academy of Science in Leningrad 3,000,000. Book-production did not exceed 3,000 titles in 1920, but rose to 22,000 in 1924. Of the attitude of the new régime toward libraries we are told:

NEW YORK'S THIRD CHOICE

A. Stirling Calder got his inspiration from a woman observed in Oklahoma, tho he created a younger one in his model.

> "The Soviet Government lays especial stress on education and is very favorable to libraries. Improved education facilities, the adoption of the Dalton plan and of the local dialects in the schools, unprecedented development of vocational education, which has a gain of 70 per cent., night schools for the illiterate, study clubs for the adults, workers' colleges, and many other educational institutions for the adults, together with the increased leisure due to the eight-hour labor day, attract to the public libraries a large number of new readers. And the public library in the Soviet Union is considered an invaluable medium for the spread of new ideas of citizenship, social life, hygiene, sport, science, agriculture, etc.
>
> "The new reader is quite different from the old. Therefore reading and readers are the object of study by the librarian and the psychologist. As there are so many beginners in reading, new methods of work with them had to be developed. Story-telling for adults, for instance, proved in our libraries a great success for people who have not yet attained facility in reading. Our readers like the dramatization of interesting newspaper items, the round-table book review talks, the library's own hand-made 'wall newspaper,' in which readers collaborate with the librarian, bringing facts and criticism about the activities of their library, exchanging opinion on books and establishing closer contact between the library and the reader. Library processions, library carnivals, library games, based on the contents of books, are much in favor.
>
> "Sometimes the library arranges a 'literary lawsuit,' where the heroes of some very well-known book appear as accused and witnesses, and the pro and con of the author's idea are discust by the respective advocates. This is a good introduction to the better understanding of books. Various publicity methods are displayed on anniversaries commemorating the revolution and other national jubilee days, and much publicity work for books and libraries is made on special 'book days.' Last year the Red Army libraries at Moscow arranged on such a 'book day' an interesting procession with a number of trucks displaying man-size wooden covers of books recommended for general and civic education and for military science; banners with a single letter on each were carried by soldiers, and during the maneuvers each company formed by means of these banners some appropriate slogan."

The new reader is often a careless person, and damages books, so the effort to teach him better book manners takes on a dramatic form:

> "Books spoiled by the reader, for instance, are put in a coffin, carried through the streets to some public place, where they are buried with speeches, appropriate to the occasion. Or an imaginary lawsuit is brought against 'library criminals,' who spoil and detain the books, and different types of negligent readers are introduced and judged before the audience.
>
> "Most of the public libraries are organized by the Boards of Education, but many also by the trade-unions, and a very lively work is doing in the Red Army, where there are some 1,500 permanent and 5,500 traveling libraries. The library systems are much like those in America and consist of a central library, branches (both with children's rooms), and traveling libraries; but we have as yet no book trucks, and the traveling librarian goes to the factory with a so-called 'hump of books' on his back. Circulation will be found everywhere, but open access is not general.
>
> "The Soviet Government has organized research institutes in almost every specialty with the purpose of building up library systems on a scientific basis. Just to this end the first library courses were reorganized into an Institute for Library Science, which forms now a department of the All-Union Library. The Institute for Library Science, which I represent, does research and theoretical work in library science and gives library training through a regular two-year school and single courses in cataloging, classification, library statistics, etc. The average yearly enrolment is about 300 students. The Institute has a large library museum on international lines and a considerable collection of library literature in different languages, intended for the comparative study of libraries all over the world. For its files the Institute is much indebted to foreign countries, and in the first place to American libraries and librarians. Quite recently the Institute received a most valuable gift from the Library of Congress, consisting of a complete set of its publications as well as a sample dictionary catalog of several thousand printed cards. This is of especial importance, as the Institute has been working for several years for the improvement of our library cataloging. It has elaborated a cataloging code for Russian books, chiefly based on the A. L. A. rules, and this code has been applied to the cooperative cataloging on typewritten cards done during the last year by four Moscow libraries that receive 'deposit copies' of books. In one year 140,000 cards were written in this way.
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> "There is a great difference between the Russian libraries of ten years ago and the present libraries in the Soviet Union. Tho the numerous small public libraries for the working classes were restricted to a special catalog of about 1,500 books, arbitrarily chosen by the Ministry of Education, the Government always feared the appearance of the so-called 'dangerous tendencies,' and made for these libraries a complicated system of legislation.
>
> "On the one hand it was very difficult to open a new library, and on the other hand there was nothing easier than to have a library supprest. Every local governor was entitled to do it on the slightest pretext, and hundreds of libraries suffered this fate. The Government was opposed both to the improvement of library methods and to the training of librarians."

NATIVE ROUTING FOREIGN PLAYS HERE

NEW YORK USED TO LEAN heavily on the foreign stage. Time was when London and Paris would furnish most of our theatrical fare. Taking the Guild repertory of the present season the impression might derive that we are still in this condition of subservience. But a review of the three seasons preceding this shows that American authors produced the major amount of our successful plays, and the present season, in spite of brilliant foreign successes, shows that the proportion of native to foreign plays of popular appeal will be preserved. Tabulations made by Stephen Rathbun of the New York *Sun* bring these facts before the reader's mind in a manner that pleasingly recalls the not-long-distant enjoyable nights spent in the playhouse. Confining himself to those dramas that enjoyed 200 or more representations, some worthy efforts may remain unnoticed that discriminating playgoers may recall and miss. Yet the numerical standard is not altogether a bad one for enforcing the point:

ONE WHICH ALSO RUNS

Tho falling below third choice in New York, James Fraser's figure is much admired.

"In the season of 1923-24, there were five foreign plays that reached the double hundred mark: Lonsdale's 'Aren't We All?' in which Cyril Maude starred; 'The Swan,' that charming comedy by Ferenc Molnar, so well acted by Miss Le Gallienne, Basil Rathbone and the other players; Walter Hampden's extraordinarily popular revival of 'Cyrano de Bergerac'; 'Spring Cleaning,' another Lonsdale comedy, and Theater Guild's production of Shaw's 'St. Joan,' which had its world première at the Garrick Theater. By cheating a little, another Shaw play, 'The Devil's Disciple,' could be included, as it ran for 191 performances. Disregarding the unending 'Abie's Irish Rose,' 'Seventh Heaven,' 'The Fool,' 'Merton of the Movies' and 'Sun Up,' which began their careers in the previous season, the list of very successful American plays numbers eleven; the other Vollmer play, 'The Shame Woman,' McEvoy's 'The Potters,' 'Cobra,' in which Judith Anderson acted; Rachel Crothers's 'Expressing Willie,' 'White Cargo,' which was also well liked in England; 'The Nervous Wreck,' 'Beggar on Horseback,' in which Greta Nissen did a pantomime; Gilbert Emery's 'Tarnish,' George Kelly's 'The Show-Off,' 'Meet the Wife,' and the Provincetown's burlesque revival of 'Fashion.' Score a victory for native drama."

The next season, 1924-25, the number of extra-successful foreign plays dropt to three:

"Two Vadja comedies, 'Fata Morgana,' produced by the Theater Guild, and the Belasco production of 'The Harem,' with Lenore Ulric as the star, and the Molnar play, 'The Guardsman,' in which Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne played hide-and-seek. By doing a little cheating, that George Arliss starring vehicle, Galsworthy's 'Old English,' could be included, as it played here 187 times. At last reports the play was still on tour. In contrast to these three or four foreign plays, the American long-run plays number a baker's dozen: that superb drama, 'What Price Glory,' the Cellini comedy, 'The Firebrand'; O'Neill's 'Desire Under the Elms,' which had a long run because many theatergoers got the erroneous idea that it was 'dirty'; 'Dancing Mothers,' 'Pigs,' 'My Son,' Sidney Howard's 'They Knew What They Wanted,' in which Pauline Lord gave an exquisite characterization; 'Ladies of the Evening,' the amusing 'Is Zat So?' Ralph Spence's burlesque melodrama, 'The Gorilla,' Willard Mack's 'The Dove,' Edith Ellis's 'White Collars,' and 'The Poor Nut,' the Nugent comedy with which Patterson McNutt made his début as a producer. And if our American plays needed just a little cheating, Max Marcin's melodrama, 'Silence,' could be included, as it had 199 performances. Score again for native drama."

Last season's showing for foreign plays was no better than the previous season:

"Only Michael Arlen's 'The Green Hat,' in which Katharine Cornell is still touring; the Lonsdale comedy, 'The Last of Mrs. Cheyney,' played delightfully by Ina Claire and A. E. Matthews, and 'Young Woodley,' in which Glenn Hunter and Helen Gahagan had the leading parts, played over two hundred performances. The Noel Coward plays, 'The Vortex' and 'Easy Virtue,' the Jane Cowl vehicle, went, respectively, only 158 and 146 times, and the two Werfel plays, 'Goat Song' and 'Schweiger,' were well under the two hundred minimum. 'At Mrs. Beam's,' with its April première, started too late in the spring to make a long run. It is said that if this popular English comedy had been produced much earlier, it would have more than offset the Theater Guild's losses for the season.

"A dozen American plays passed the two hundred mark: that feminist farce, 'Cradle Snatchers'; George S. Kaufman's 'The Butter and Egg Man,' 'The Jazz Singer,' George Kelly's 'Craig's Wife,' 'The Deacon,' Channing Pollock's 'The Enemy,' 'Laff That Off,' O'Neill's 'The Great God Brown,' 'Lulu Belle,' 'The Shanghai Gesture' and 'The Patsy,' in which Claiborne Foster made such a good impression, and, of course, the Mae West drama, 'Sex.' Score a knockout for the native drama."

Lowering the popularity standard to one hundred, Mr. Rathbun imagines that the result would be about the same. There might also come in some items that would raise the intellectual level, but that is no part of Mr. Rathbun's scheme. "Whether or not foreign dramas excel the native product in proportion to the number produced," he pleads, "needs a better mathematician than we are to figure out." That foreign plays are doing exceedingly well this season a brief survey shows:

"The outstanding successes include the Frohman productions, Molnar's 'The Play's the Thing,' Maugham's 'The Constant Wife' and Bourdet's 'The Captive,' stopt short by the police at the height of its run; 'The Constant Nymph,' Sierra's 'The Cradle Song,' the sell-out drama of the Civic Repertory Theater, and the Guild plays, 'The Brothers Karamazov,' Pirandello's 'Right You Are if You Think You Are,' and Shaw's 'Pygmalion.'"

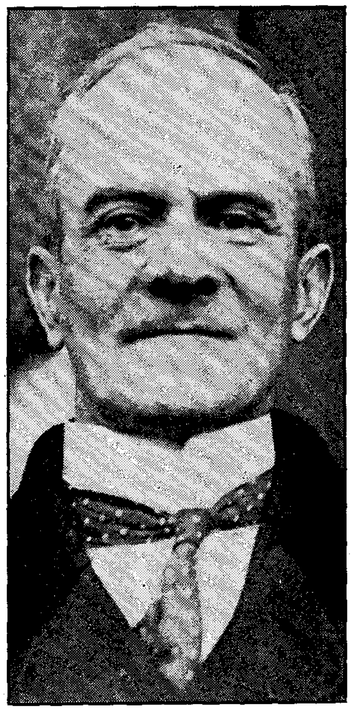
THE COVER—People who like to study detail in a picture will have occupation for a half-hour, at least, in identifying the various forms of natural life combined in the picture on our cover. Do not be discouraged if the first glance shows merely melons, grapes, berries, and a bird or two. Closer scrutiny will reveal a great many more things. The first impression suggests Flanders art of the seventeenth century, then we come to the curiously puzzling name of Gallic and Semitic character, Abraham Mignon, and pass on to find that the possessor is a German born in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He lived from 1640 to 1679, studied under Jacob Marrel, went to Haarlem, where he became the pupil of Jan David de Heem, the celebrated fruit and flower painter, and here we find our first puzzle solved. He never attained his master's quality. His composition was more formal; and some object that his pictures are filled with too much detail. Studies of flowers, fruit, and other objects were his constant subjects, and his paintings in the Amsterdam Museum, in the Louvre, and also in Dresden, Munich and Brussels, The Hague, and Vienna, are all of the same character.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

LIBELING GOD IN CANADA

A PERSON IN CANADA may disbelieve in God and express his disbelief, but he may not refer to God, even if it is "the God of the Jews," as "this irate old party" and "the touchy Jehovah," preferring "roast cutlets to boiled cabbage." That is blasphemous libel, as Ernest Victor Sterry, editor and pamphleteer, discovers. It was argued for him that he was speaking of "the God of the Jews," the Old Testament God who had to be appeased by sacrifice, and that he was seeking to liberalize religious thought. But his statements, appearing in a pamphlet, are considered an offense to common decency. The indictment against Mr. Sterry, editor of *The Christian Inquirer*, described as a short-lived agnostic journal, charged him with publishing certain statements "unlawfully and wickedly, and with intent to asperse and vilify Almighty God and the Holy Bible, the Holy Scriptures and the Christian religion to the high displeasure of Almighty God, to the great scandal and reproach of the Christian religion, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, and contrary to the criminal code." A jury in Toronto found the pamphleteer guilty, in spite of his plea that he was trying "to show the difference between the old gods and the present-day Deity," and was "just trying to show the crudity, absurdity, and blasphemy of this Bible." He had the Book in his hand, and had just read a passage exposing the "audacity and the blasphemy of Moses." Judge Coatsworth sentenced Mr. Sterry to sixty days in jail, and recommended that he be deported.



P. & A. photograph

TO JAIL FOR BLASPHEMY

Ernest V. Sterry, whom a Canadian court has found guilty of violating the law forbidding blasphemous utterance.

It is said to be the first time in the history of Canadian law that a man has been convicted of blasphemy, and the case attracts no little attention this side of the border, where the Scopes case is still fresh in memory. The chief question involved in the Canadian trial is not whether one is free to express his disbelief in God, but how that disbelief may be exprest. This is the point raised in Judge Coatsworth's charge to the jury, but the charge is also important in that it sets forth what the court considers the general sentiment in Canada in regard to the authority of the Bible and of Christian teaching. The charge, as we quote it from dispatches, runs:

> "Probably nothing is more sacred to us than our religion. We have ever been taught to reverence the name of God. I know I am right in saying that this is so strongly imprest upon our lives that we not only speak but think of God with reverence. All that we have in this world worth having, we believe, comes from God. We look to Him also for salvation in the world to come after we have passed out of this life.
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> "Our conception of God is so much a part of every life that it is an integral part of our national life. So much is this the case that we are prepared to say that love of God and trust in Him are the very foundations of our nation's greatness.
>
> "The Bible, the Holy Scriptures are to us the revelation of God's will concerning us and all His people.
>
> "We look upon the Bible as the basis of every good law in our country.
>
> "Sooner would we fail with every other book than the Bible. It is in reality to us the Book of Books.
>
> "We do allow that any person may disbelieve in God and the Bible, and may express that belief in language or by writing. We insist, however, that in doing so the language or writing must be couched in respectful terms, such as are appropriate in dealing with such a subject as is most sacred to nearly every person in our land.
>
> "When the language or writing is in such disrespectful and indecent terms as to be resented by, and be an offense to, all our God-fearing people and to outrage their feelings and sense of propriety, then it becomes blasphemy."

"Poor martyr material," some of our papers say of Mr. Sterry, but they find something refreshing in Judge Coatsworth's vigorous charge and in the verdict of the jury. It is a timely reminder, says the Indianapolis *News*, that "a great many persons are deeply offended by facetious remarks directed at the personality of God," and, if the truth be known, probably far from pleased by the jocular familiarities indulged in by some evangelists. "Common respect for mankind and for Biblical literature, if not for Deity, forbids such attacks as that indulged in by Sterry. In this country probably we should feel that silent contempt would be wiser treatment for such an offense than court action." Among those to agree that the question involved is not one of personal liberty but of common decency is the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, which thinks it "well that an example be made occasionally of one who makes himself grossly offensive. . . . One who stoops to vilification has a poor cause." Tirade, particularly if it is malicious tirade, observes the Hartford *Times*, in similar vein, is akin to a breach of the peace. "It is a futile tactic in any largely satisfying sense, and when directed against the dearest sentiments of one's neighbors and friends, becomes unkind and inexcusably offensive." That such an assault sometimes does real damage does not assist in its case. "'A decent, respectable opinion,' to use again the words of Judge Coatsworth, is all that is ever necessary to give the opinion influence." Finding a lesson in the case for us, the Omaha *Bee* says that whether reverence for holy things is increased or not, "the incident stresses the Canadian reverence for law. One violates law in Canada with the certainty of punishment. Some day that condition may prevail on our side of the border."

But, holding that we have no established standard of decency and that any expression doubting or denying the existence of God would offend the faithful, the New York *Evening World* says that Ingersoll could have been jailed by the same token that sent Sterry to prison. Yet, says *The Evening World*, "one would reasonably conclude that the more vulgar and outrageous the tone of an attack on religion, the less necessity would exist for governmental interference. Such attacks, by disgusting and outraging, defeat their purpose. And making martyrs of fools would seem a poor business to engage the attention of free governments."

Springfield, Missouri

WHY YOUNG MEN ARE AVOIDING THE PULPIT

DEATH IS DRAINING the Protestant pulpit faster than ordination is filling it, according to some startling figures presented to us by one who is himself in the Protestant pulpit, and familiar with this alarming situation. Bad enough now, it will be considerably worse in ten years, when the majority of ministers in one historic denomination, used here for purposes of illustration, are within eight years of the allotted span of life. The drying up of the source of supply is not due to any increase in general worldliness, but to a defect in the Church itself. There are still young men who would naturally take to the pulpit as others take to law and medicine. But they shy at the economic dependence expected of them. Economic independence can be found in other forms of service, in which the laborer is worthy of his hire. The unclothed fact is presented to us in *The Independent*, by the Rev. John Richelsen, who is pastor of the Kenmore Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, New York. He labels his article "The Passing of the Clergy."

"The rate of increase in the membership of the Church is ten times greater than that of candidates for the ministry," is the statement, Mr. Richelsen tells us, just issued by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. This church reported for 1925, a communicant membership of 1,873,859, served by a company of 10,117 clergymen; and for 1926, 1,909,111 members, and 9,990 ministers—more sheep, but fewer shepherds. This condition is not exceptional, we are told. "The conclusion seems inescapable that tho people are still willing to join Protestant churches, college men, in adequate number, are no longer willing to undertake Protestant Church leadership." The Congregational Church, continues the writer, shows a net loss in the number of clergy every year, tho the membership has grown steadily. In 1911 the Congregational Church had 738,741 members, with 6,116 clergy; in 1925 it had 901,660 members, with 5,510 clergy. The latest available statistics, says Mr. Richelsen, show a loss of nine clergymen in the Lutheran denomination in 1924, while the membership was increased by 37,801. The Christian Church for 1924 shows 108,500 members, a gain of 5,409, and 1,148 ministers, a loss of thirty-one over 1923. The Evangelical Church reports 209,684 members for 1924, and 2,013 ministers, a gain of 8,722 members and a loss of twenty-six ministers. The thirty-eight constituent bodies of the Northern Baptist Convention report for 1926 a total of 9,073 clergy, or twenty-two less than for 1925. Mr. Richelsen quotes from the official report of the National Presbyterian Conference in Chicago last July: "The lack of candidates for the ministry is terrifying. We must inspire the boys to enter the ministry, or else the leadership of the Church of to-morrow is lost. There were only one-half as many enrolled Presbyterians in our seminaries as in 1896."

Protestant laymen are lamentably ignorant of this condition of the clergy, says Mr. Richelsen, and he asserts at once that the matter can not be righted by a few wagon-loads of gold, as some might surmise. Contributions have been increased, and during the past ten years, we are told, the average salary of ministers in the Presbyterian Church in the United States has increased by 300 per cent. Nor can the matter be explained with a denunciation of modern youth as having lost their ideals of service, declares this minister. Speaking as one of the clergy, Mr. Richelsen says:

> "We venture to suggest that the prevailing sentiment of Protestant clergymen is one of rebellion against the economic dependence of the clergy under the working conditions existing in the modern Protestant Church. And by economic dependence is not simply meant salary, but the working conditions which impose an inferiority complex on those who are hopelessly dependent all their lives on the whims and unreasonable demands of any small minority of the social group they seek to serve. The spirit of the new age has lessened the authority of the Protestant minister, and has taken from him much of that respect for his office which formerly dictated the now meaningless phrase inserted in the official call: 'Promising you in the discharge of your duties all proper support, encouragement, and obedience in the Lord.'
>
> "No criticism is implied of the conduct of the majorities in the constituencies of Protestant churches by the assertion that the working conditions for the clergy are becoming increasingly prohibitive to men of ideals and abilities. The laity, as they sense the unfortunate circumstances, sincerely regret them. The Church finds itself in meshes from which it can not extricate itself. It is an institution of public service. The control of its membership can not be limited to congenial temperaments; some friction is always inevitable. No one who deals with human nature can expect to be immune from criticism. One who can not endure that has only the cloister left him. But a philosophic attitude toward the inevitable concomitants of a pastorate changes to something of a sinister aspect when a man's economic dependence is thrown as a weight into the balance. And when the acceptability of his one line of service is dependent on circumstances over which he often may have no control whatever, the precariousness of his position is unnecessarily humiliating and debasing. Unwillingness to submit to such conditions of service I suggest as an underlying objection of the present-day clergy."

Hardly less important in diminishing the number of candidates for the Christian ministry, is the fact that so many other avenues are now open to those who feel called to serve their fellows. There are great foundations acting as agents and sponsors for social service and welfare work in behalf of humanity in general. In fact, writes Mr. Richelsen:

> "Nothing like it has ever been known in the history of mankind. It has been estimated that to-day in our country there are invested or set aside for altruistic purposes nearly $2,000,000,000. The Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, and a few others, are well enough known. But there are hundreds of other less-known foundations, and their number is increasing almost daily. The work which they are fostering, whatever may be thought of the consequent influence of their tremendous money power, is unquestionably beneficial to mankind in its immediate application. Formerly the Church was practically the only avenue for altruistic activities. To-day there are opened to young men of ideals, education, and consecration these great agencies for humanitarian service. The tremendous modern expansion of educational institutions of all sorts, and of such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., must also be taken into account in seeking to understand why the claim of the Church for the services of the best youth is no longer heeded to the same degree as formerly.
>
> "Our young men have not lost their ideals or become 'worldly' and unwilling to endure hardships. The business world may claim more of them than ever before; but we ourselves have broken down much of the former distinction between the sacred and the secular, and have won our point that a young man may serve God as well in business as in the Church. And of that class of young men, susceptible to the impulse of dedicating their lives in a peculiarly altruistic consecration, an increasing number is found entering the ranks of these great humanitarian agencies, refusing the ministry of churches as they become better acquainted with the working conditions which confront them in the pastorates. And they have maintained their idealism in entering these other fields of service which challenge the spirit of sacrifice, and hold forth no greater promise of emoluments than the Church."

Here is the fact, as Mr. Richelsen sees it. The future he leaves to our contemplation, remarking in conclusion:

> "Protestantism is largely built on its clergy and their enthusiasm. After stating the facts already given concerning the present supply of clergy in the Presbyterian Church, the following forecast is made by the General Assembly: 'The situation will probably become more serious during the next ten years, as the majority of our ministers are now above fifty-two years of age.' What will be the state of affairs ten years from now when the majority of the 10,000 ministers of this great ecclesiastical body will be above sixty-two years of age, with not 'one-tenth enough new young ministers to shepherd even the increase of the membership?' It is not rhetoric, but fact, which justifies the use of the phrase 'the passing of the clergy.'"

A CARLESS CAMPUS FOR PRINCETON

THE HAZARDS OF EDUCATION are bad enough without including an automobile, conclude the Princeton authorities, after studying the effect of the car on the student, and Dean Christian Gauss has issued an order forbidding any Princeton student to own or operate a car at Princeton or in the neighborhood during the academic year, without the consent of the President of the university or the Dean of the college. As a result of the order, the Senior Council, which is the student-governing body, resigned, not as a protest against barring the car from the campus, but as a protest against the action of the authorities in not consulting the Council before issuing the proscript. Princeton is by no means the first to condemn the use of automobiles by students, for seventeen colleges, we are told, now ban them for reasons ranging from the bad effect of cars on morals to their equally pernicious influence on studies. Princeton's decision came after the faculty had tried the method of limiting student automobiles by requiring the parents' consent. This was found ineffective in meeting the situation, for under that plan five students were killed in motor accidents, and accidents in which Princeton students were involved resulted in the death of two other persons. The new regulation becomes effective after July 1, 1927. Dean Gauss, we read, had become persuaded that the possession of a car is not essential to a young man's education, and that, in addition, it is an unnecessary risk to life on the campus. "Our statistics," he is quoted as saying, "show that the record of automobile-owners for scholarship, for attendance and conduct, is below the general average of the college. It would seem unfair that this small and not altogether representative minority should repeatedly bring the college into unhappy notoriety."

IS THIS DANGER-OUS ?
MY MAMA SAYS I MAY
OUR

Wide World photograph

AT LEAST THEY CAN "ROLL THEIR OWN" AT PRINCETON

Undergraduate protest against the ban on automobiles at Princeton takes the form of ostentatious roller-skate locomotion, less hazardous to life and education.

However, the chief controversy at Princeton is over the faculty's neglect in not consulting the Senior Council before taking action. In their formal statement, we are told by the New Haven *Evening Register*, the members of the Council assert that the arbitrary exercise of authority without student participation in the debates relating to its issuance constitutes a violation of the understandings upon which the Council is built. *The Evening Register* thinks the objection a fair one. "University students are old enough to exercise self-government," says the New Haven paper. "They are permitted by their parents to leave their homes and manage their own affairs while at college, and otherwise take responsibilities upon themselves that men at work 'on their own' are obliged to take." Such rules and limitations as are set for students' guidance "should surely be the result of conference and interchange of ideas, between student body, faculty, and trustees. Else why have a student body at all?" If the facts are as stated, says the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "the trustees are clearly in the wrong, and the action of the Student Council wholly justified." The Baltimore *Sun*, too, upholds the Student Council in resigning because of the alleged violation of its prerogative to be consulted on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the student body. There is no reason to suppose that the student leaders would have failed to advocate the new rule if the problem had been placed in their charge, says *The Sun*, and "when the Board of Trustees arrogates to itself the power of issuing a pontifical prohibition on such a subject it gives the impression that Princeton University is a sort of orphan asylum, composed of children incompetent to handle the minor problems of community life."

But the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks the members of the Student Council are "evidently in need of a good bump. They are not running the college, and if they do not like the way it is being run, they are at liberty to withdraw." "It is a bit fatuous to suppose that boys and girls of school age can be trusted always to discipline themselves properly," comments the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, which regards the possession of automobiles as a minor problem which can easily be corrected by regulation. What *The Evening Public Ledger* regards as of greater moment is whether "the persistent moral disillusionment which seems to be the aim of much philosophical writing and teaching of these times is good for boys and girls of college age." Mature minds may be able to survive undamaged the process of disillusionment and sophistication; youth, we are told, can not. The car on the campus is merely a symbol of things which reach more deeply into college life, and the Philadelphia paper moralizes on the situation:

> "For years it has been the fashion to dramatize the college boy, and leave him at last with a wholly false sense of his relationship with the community. In these particular times he is led to feel that his is a privileged and extraordinarily responsible class, a little above the other classes. Extraordinary care is taken to soften his life and isolate him in spirit from his kind. He is too often pampered and too persistently flattered. He is fed on doctrines of materialism. Yet life moves, after all, in response to spiritual and not intellectual impulses, and there is little in the newer philosophies to contribute either strength or grace to the human spirit. In a word, it begins to appear as if college life would be more rational if it were a little harder and less given to the cultivation of a slightly snobbish sort of self-consciousness.
>
> "It is proper to laugh at the college graduate who emerges from the glamorous world of his own making to his first hard and overwhelming experience with realities of which he knows nothing—or even less. His discomfort, as he sets painfully about the business of acquiring realistic knowledge, is supposed to be amusing. The humiliations he must suffer provide stock material for one of the oldest of the standard jokes.
>
> "Yet the laugh is not really on the college graduate. It is on his teachers."

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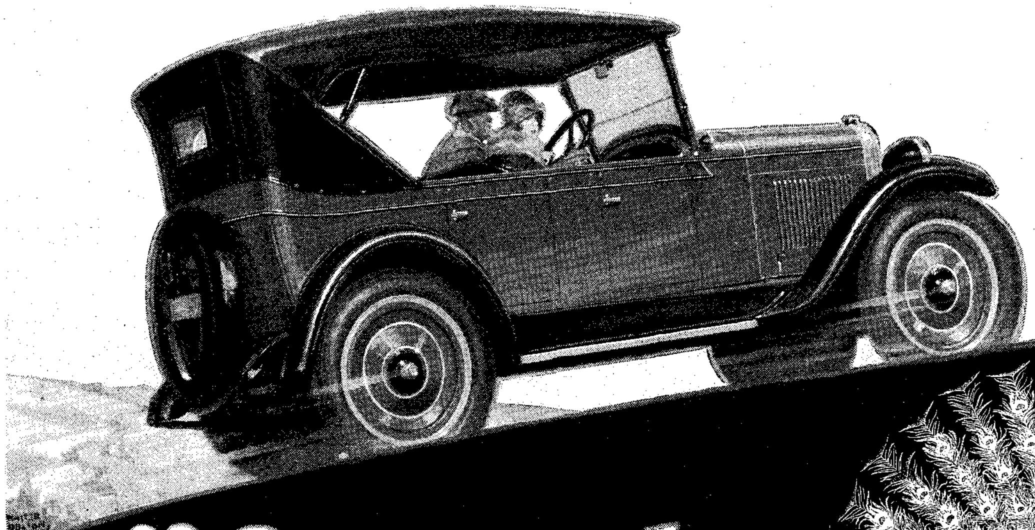

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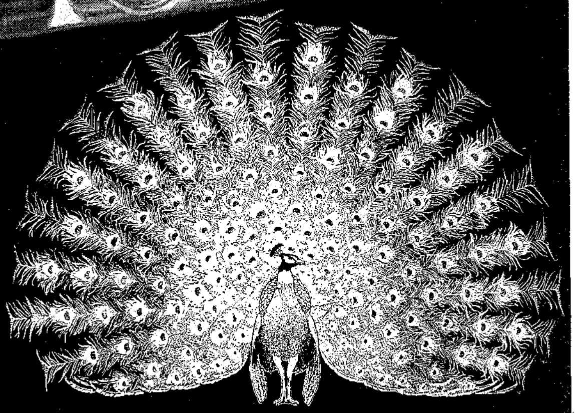

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT ▼ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE Bishops propose to omit St. Nicholas and St. Valentine from the Calendar and to insert a number of strictly historical personages. Says the London *Spectator*, dealing with the Prayer-Book revisionists:

EHEU FUGATI

By S. V. F—G.

Leave to the isle distracted
The conqueror of snakes
And take away King Alfred!
He only burns the cakes.
Grant us your strong protection,
Saint Anskar and Saint Hild—
But shall this new connexion
Supplant our old affection,
Old loyalties be still'd?

O Sancte Nicolae
Whom nursery lips adore,
Come down that Lambeth chimney
And, while their Lordships snore,
Tip-toe, lest they should hear 'ee,
Their shovel hats destroy,
Remove their gaiters dreary,
Give caps and crackers cheery,
And stockings-full of joy.

O saint of one-and-twenty,
Saint Valentine to name;
The catkins bloom a-plenty,
The woods are all aflame,
At dawn the blackbird's wooing:
At eve the rooks return;
Young blood is up and doing;
O saint of lovers' suing!
To thee our candles burn.

Sancti sanctaeque cuncti,
Who love the young and free,
Non sumus nos defuncti!
A nest's in every tree.
Good-bye to sermons prosy,
To dogmas dull and dry!
Youth's good, and cheeks are rosy
On every bank's a posy,
And every corner's cosy,
Saint Dryasdust, good-bye!

Ut olim crusta blandi
Dabar Horatius,
Est tempus concordandi:
Quid innocentius?
Non semper strictos mores
Est observare fas:
O reverendiores
Doctores, confessores,
Nos paulo juniores
Sit nobis lenitas.

THERE is no hint of Spoon River here. From *The New Statesman* (London):

AN EPITAPH

By W. H. Davies

Beneath this stone lies one good man: and when
We say his kindly thought towards all men
Was as generous to the living as to the dead—
What more for any mortal could be said?
His only enemies were those he tried
To help, and failed; who blamed him, in their pride,
Forgetting that his power was not as great
As his intention—and their own weak state.
And if he met with men too slow to move
Into the fullness of his own clear love,
He looked for the fault in his own self, and not
Blamed other men—like our more common lot.
His boundless trust and innocence of evil
Tempted the base and mean, and helped the devil.
Since such a man, without suspicion, kind,
Was duped by many a false, ungrateful mind,
He's gone to Heaven—because he lived so well
That many a wretch through him has gone to hell.

THE Middle West introduces a new poet who inclines more to the older metrical fashions than do Sandburg and Lindsay. Sigmund comes from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the first of these two appears in "The Best Poems of 1926" (Dodd, Mead & Co.):

FUNERAL

By Jay G. Sigmund

While I was waiting for the neighbor folk,
I went down thru the orchard, where in rows
There stood the last few dying apple trees,
The Willow-Twigs, the Wealthys and the Snows.

And I remembered how he used to say,
When first he spaded up the hillside loam:
"This land is rough and just a trifle thin,
But with some maples it will look like home."

I saw his woodpile and his chopping block
(He always split his stovewood straight and neat).
I walked back where his blue grass pasture spread
And stopped to see his field of winter wheat.

His barn was empty; they had turned his team
Out in the corn stalks, and the harness hung
Right there upon the pegs, and near the shed
There lay a neckyoke by his wagon tongue.

I went inside the house—the preacher talked;
He did his best, but these young chaps don't know
Just what to say about a man who came
To plant the groves and fruit trees years ago.

THE following is from Sigmund's "Drowsy Ones" (Prairie Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids) and on it *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines) remarks: "Practical-minded farmers may perhaps comment that the farmer in the poem should have wiped off his horses' shoulders and flanks before he turned them out to pasture. But, then, a poem is not supposed to be a manual of good farming anyhow."

SURCEASE

By Jay G. Sigmund

Now comes a little span when farmers rest,
Before the new corn shows each pale, green hill—
Before the rank weeds anchor choking roots
And fling their poison shade to blight and kill.

And horses, out to pasture on a knoll,
Show broad, white bands across the shoulders now,
Where sweat and froth beneath each harness strap
Gathered like seafoam as they dragged the plow.

The wood-thrush sees that work is laid aside,
And calls forth preludes from his golden horn,
Knowing that man deserves a taste of joy
For routing hunger with a crop of corn.

THE dumb actor before the Kleig lights needs an interpreter as well as the loud-speaker before an invisible audience. The London *Observer* supplies the latter:

BROADCASTING

By Wilfrid Gibson

In the hushed, curtained room I stood alone
And read my rimes out to the microphone.

Yet scarce could I believe that every word
I breathed, perhaps a thousand listeners heard.

Rather I felt like some poor ghost behind
Death's down-dropped curtain, shut out from his kind,

Desperate to make yet-living loved ones hear
Some fond last message that would make all clear.

THE perfectly serious reflections of a child mind may seem humorous to the adult, but the London *Spectator* did not put this poem in its "funny column." Most of us, taken to church in childhood days, will recognize this:

THE FLY IN CHURCH

By Jocelyn C. Lea

My Aunties on each side of me are kneeling in a line;
I wonder if their hassocks are as full of pins as mine?
I think they must have asked the hens to teach them how to perch;
I'd like to rub my knees, but that's called fidgeting in Church.

I found a fly in Church to-day—a fly who'd hurt his wing:
It happened just as every one was standing up to sing
"There's a Friend for little children up above the bright blue sky"—
I might have been so good if they had let me keep that fly.

I thought of such a lovely game—I didn't fidget then—
The fly must walk across my book before I counted ten;
But just as he was nearly there the Man said, "Let us pray,"
And Aunties shook their heads at me, and brushed my fly away.

The pew is very dark and high, and I am very small,
And Aunties say it's wrong in Church to look about at all.
I think the window's open where the glass is painted red,
For I can feel a scrap of sky that's shining on my head.

Oh, Friend for little children, You were once as small as me,
You know how very, very dull a child in Church can be.
And if You're hiding just above that tiny patch of sky,
Be sorry for a little boy—and send another fly!

IT ought to be easy to go one step further and write a stanza dedicated to cradle songs, but this is probably what the poet in *The Harp* (Larned, Kas.) meant to imply:

HYMEN

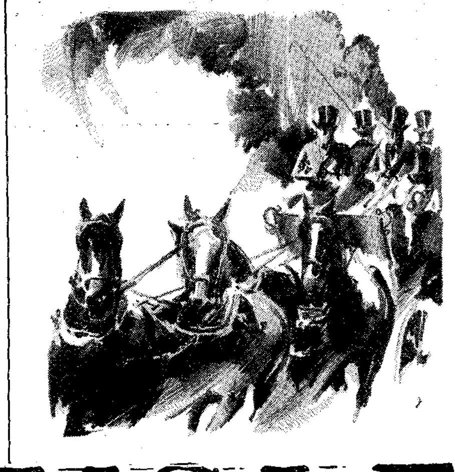
By John Farrar

In the spring among the light leaves,
Gaily out and in among the birches,
High and boldly on the pines,
The birds sang—hundreds of them;
Sang to the blossoms in the orchards,
Sang to you along the meadow,
Sang to you and me among the new ferns:
Sparrows, chirping in the morning,
Thrushes in the cool of evening,
Meadow-larks in bold abandon—

Now they are comparatively silent
As the fullness of the summer pauses,
Ripens and awaits the bursting Autumn—
But listen, listen on the pathway,
Hear them—they are singing still—

Small songs heard beyond the wind,
Small songs sung to you and me,
Nest-songs all along the meadow,
Nest-songs all along the forest!

S M A R T N E S S



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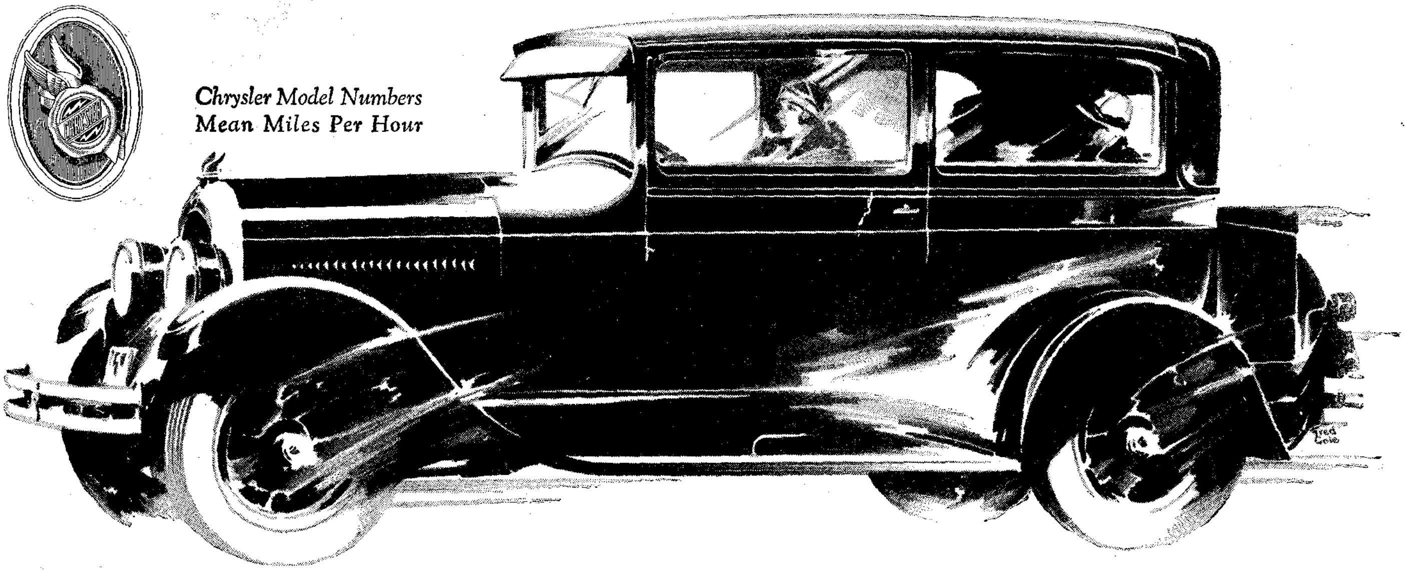

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THE ROMANTIC "MUSSOLINI OF ALBANIA"

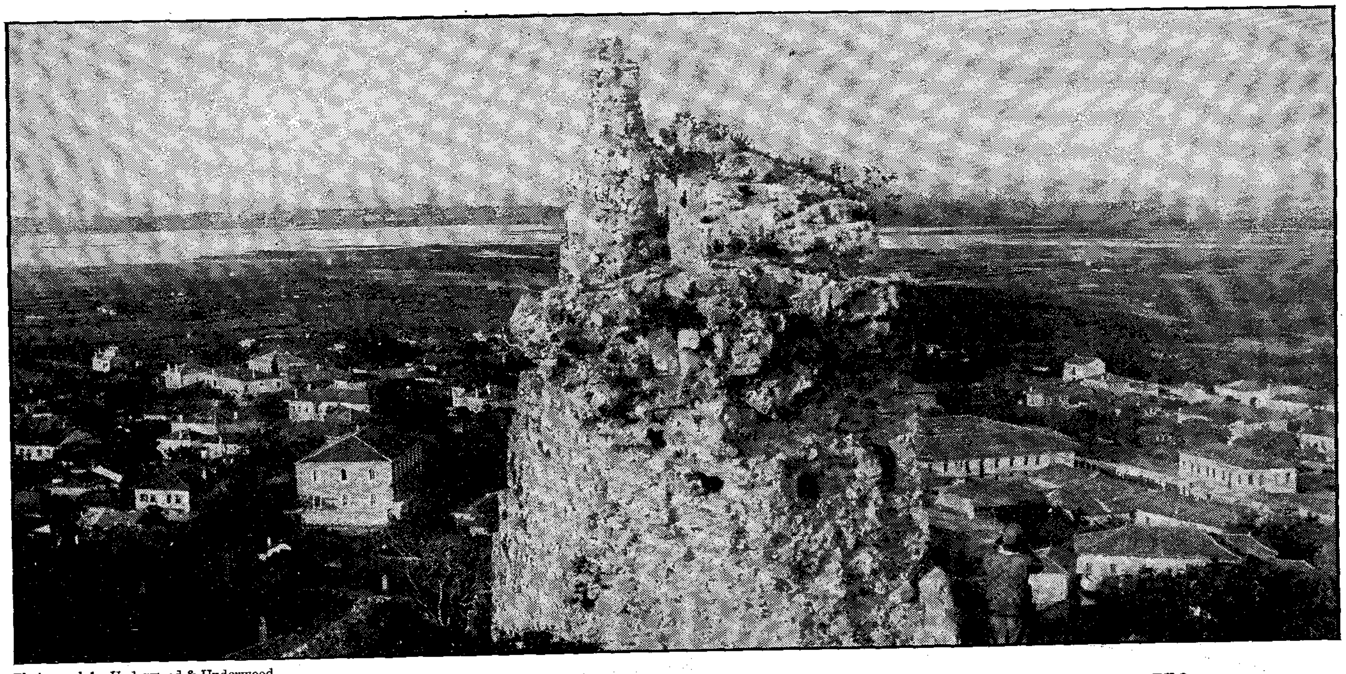
Keystone View Company photograph

HE HAS EUROPE ON PINS

Ahmet Zogu Bey, President of the Republic of Albania, whose rocky and peppery little country throbs like an aching tooth in the Balkans.

HE HAS HIS FASCISTI—a militia corps of 3,000 hardy mountain men, paid $12 a month each to be on call in a crisis. And a crisis any fine day would be no matter for wonder in rugged little Albania, lifting its peaks where it sticks like a thorn in the flank of the ever-smoldering Balkans, just across a classic arm of the Mediterranean from eager and ambitious Italy. In such an event, for which all Europe bends the ear in dread of a spark to kindle some new conflagration, a stirring rôle is expected to be played by Ahmet Zogu, the thirty-one-year-old President of the two-year-old Republic of Albania. The head of "a feudal family which for centuries has ruled a confederation of unconquered mountain tribes called the Mati," he is pronounced by an American writer "the most romantic and incalculable figure in the Balkans." In the conflict of forces he may yet become his country's king, and handsomely he would look the part, even in his present parade costume of "a black cape swung over a glorious white uniform." But with all his picturesqueness, and his record as a fighting hereditary chieftain, it occurred to his American visitor—Anne O'Hare McCormick, who had the enterprise and good luck to procure an audience with him—that there was something a little tragic in his aspect. As she looked back at him from the door—"straight, unsmiling and inscrutable, a mountain fighter in the toils of international intrigue, a chieftain facing an almost hopeless job of internal organization and external negotiation"—this impression came upon her as a final note. Albania, she reminds us in the New York *Times* magazine, "is weak, beset and in need of friends," while its ruler is "young, shut-in and also much beset." Hence the need of his tribal Fascist militia, whose loyalty he can trust—this "iron-handed dictator of order and progress," this "statesman who has set a continent by the ears and made his country as much the European center of gravity as Mexico is to America and Shanghai to Asia," this President of a Republic who has been "fighter and chieftain since the age of sixteen," yet reveals himself as "a slender, suave, exceedingly serious young man, with a low voice and an unassertive manner"—for it was not in the splendor of his white uniform and flowing black cape that he received his American visitor, nor in the semi-Oriental array of an Albanian chieftain, but in the orthodox simplicity of what is called in England a "lounge suit" and in this country a "business suit." As we read:

> He receives his visitors simply. A secretary in uniform conducts you up an unvarnished wooden stair, carpeted with a strip of red drugget, and ushers you at once into a blue-walled room the length of the house. It is furnished mostly with rich Oriental rugs. At one end hangs a striking portrait of the President in full regalia. At the other, from behind a businesslike looking desk, rises a dapper gentleman in an impeccable gray suit, soft collar, silk socks and low shoes—a silk handkerchief arranged very carefully in his breast-pocket.
>
> Ahmet Zogu greeted us courteously and gravely. Except for a suggestion of the Oriental in his cautious, heavy-lidded eyes, he looks thoroughly Western. He is urbane, dignified, without pose. If he seemed a trifle worried and nervous under his



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

A DANGER SPOT TO THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT—THE ANCIENT SEAPORT OF DURAZZO

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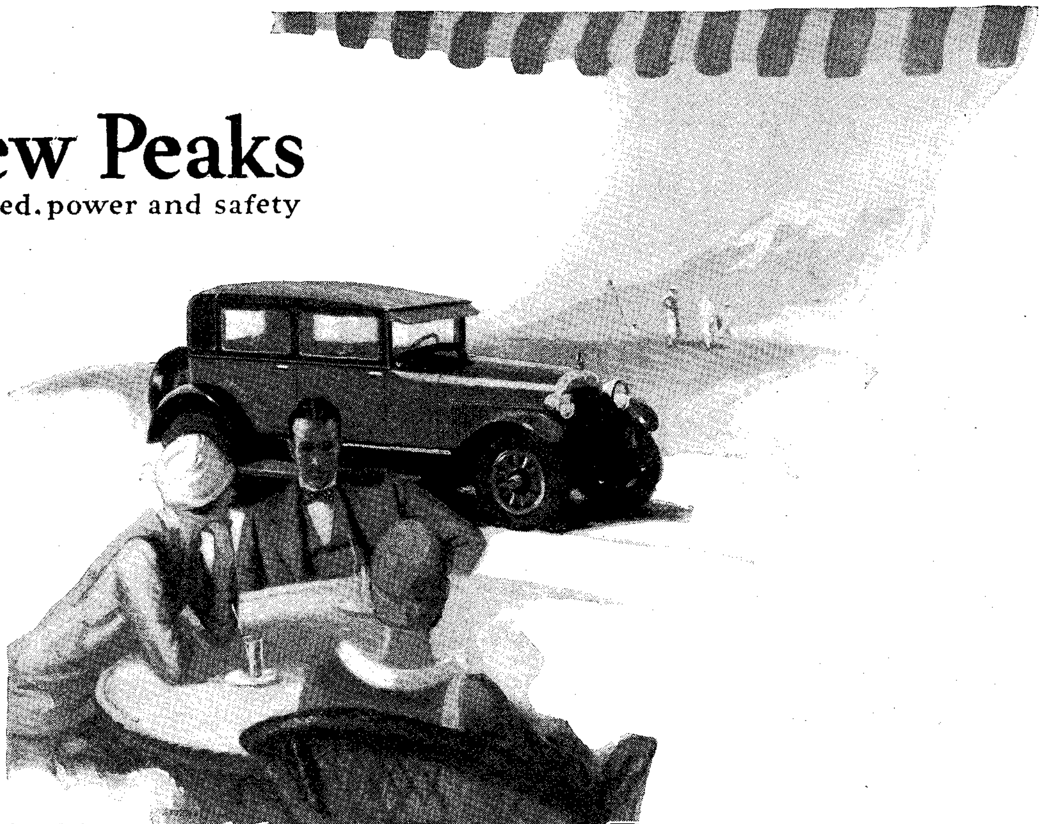

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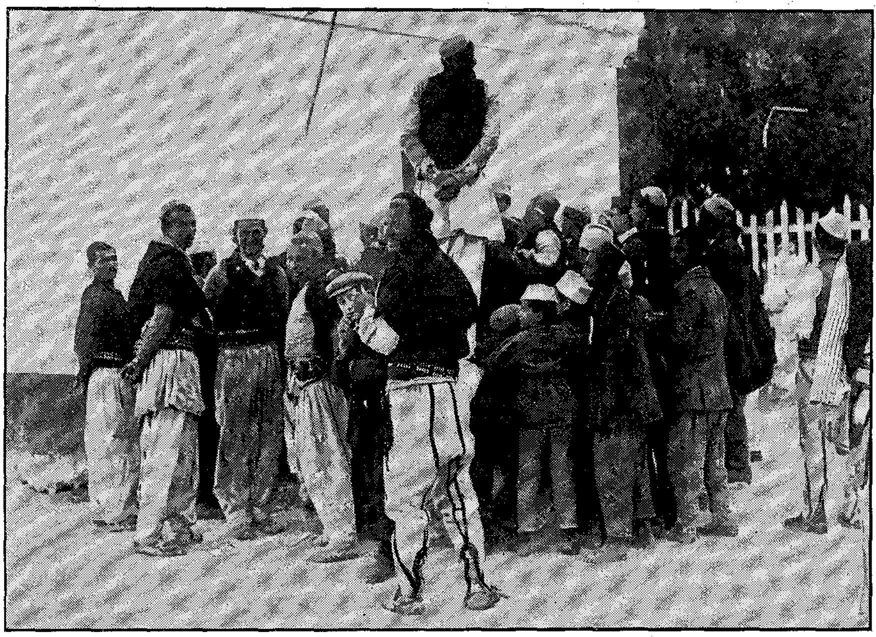
Super-Six

impassive manner it was mostly, no doubt, because of the stress of events, but partly because he is unused to interviewers, particularly to women interviewers. I was perhaps his first specimen of a strange species. The Moslem ruler of a country two-thirds Moslem, he has been brought up in a tradition of veiled and uninquiring women.

Zogu is engaged to the richest heiress in Albania, the daughter of the great Bey of Elbassan; but, in obedience to Albanian custom, he has not yet seen his fiancée, and before he marries her he must marry off his four young sisters, who now live with their mother in a house adjoining the President's. The honorable and responsible head of an Albanian household never disposes of himself until his womenfolk are all disposed of.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

WHERE POLITICAL DISCUSSION BOILS OVER

A typical scene in Durazzo during recent troublous days. This group of Albanian tribesmen, whose custom it is to go armed like pirates, have been incited against the Government by a Moslem agitator.

Warned against asking any questions that touched on politics, I was equally ill at ease. In an atmosphere electrified by the Treaty of Tirana I could not think of a single question without political implications. The President plunged into a graceful little speech about America and its unfailing support of Albanian independence. The talk then shifted to the future of the country, always so much safer than the present. Here Ahmet Bey was expansive and enkindled. It is plain that when he dreams he dreams of what Albania might be when developed and united, stable and self-supporting. He prophesied that in a few years Durazzo would be the best port on the Adriatic; that one would travel on paved roads from one end of the land to the other; that there would be schools everywhere, model farms and commerce.

"If the Albanians are backward in business, it is because they have never known commerce," he said. "They have lived isolated lives, in remote communities. In the past we resisted development for the sake of independence. It meant conquest and exploitation. But our people are shrewd and adaptable. They learn so rapidly that I think in a short time no one will get ahead of them in business.

"We turn West, of course," he answered, when I asked whether the policy of his Government inclined definitely away from the East and toward the West. But Charles C. Hart, the American Minister to Albania, who was present with his interpreter, thought that this question trenched on forbidden ground. Mr. Hart has been a newspaper man and is alert to the "leads" of interviewers. He knows that in Tirana to-day East and West mean two rival countries.

Ahmet Zogu also is alert. "The question is perfectly proper," he remarked, without a flicker. "By West I understand that Madame means Europe." He went on at once to say that when I returned I should find all Albania changed and Westernized. "Kruja alone will be kept always the same. For Kruja is the citadel of Scanderberg, and Scanderberg is also of the Mati."

Kruja is a mountain fortress town, unique and unforgetable. It is like the rusty mountainside itself from a distance; at close range it is seen to be a twisting alley of bazaars, the bent roofs meeting overhead; a sinuous, brown-scaled snake. One climbs through the gloom and from the top commands a view of kingdoms, mountains, valleys and the silver margins of the sea. Scanderberg was rooted on such summits; so is Ahmet Zogu. To understand him and his country it is necessary to know the mountain. When the Italian Minister threatened him with dire consequences last summer if Albania did not acknowledge the Italian directorate, Ahmet replied quietly: "I can always go back to the Mati."

The Mati, where Ahmet Zogu is King "by virtue of a tribal loyalty too formidable for any Protector," is described as:

An impregnable natural stronghold; a plateau fenced in by mountaintops in the wild highlands between Tirana and Scutari. It is an ancient fief, fit setting for a life story that reads like an Arabian Nights' adventure. When the old chief died, Ahmet's older brother, fearing the already evident popularity of the nine-year-old boy, exiled Ahmet to the court of the Sultan. There he stayed for seven years, or until the outbreak of the second Balkan war threatened the partition of Albania. Then he escaped from Constantinople and made his dangerous way home. He stopt en route to warn his seventeen-year-old cousin to rouse the Dibra, another tribal stronghold. He found his fears realized—the Serbs threatening the Mati and his brother disinclined to offer any resistance.

The sixteen-year-old Ahmet then assumed command of the tribes, still his real reserve of power, and with the aid of the Dibra and other embattled mountaineers, fought so successfully that from 1912 to 1921, through provisional governments, military occupations, international controls, the ill-starred kingship of the Prince of Wied, and all the partitions, intrigues and vicissitudes suffered by the little State to achieve the independence proclaimed at Vallona and acknowledged by the Conference of Ambassadors in London, in 1912, it could be said that the highlands had never surrendered.

From the time Albania was recognized as a member of the League of Nations and began to govern herself, in 1921, the young chieftain of the Mati has been the looming figure in the stormy struggle for power. At twenty-five he was Minister of the Interior; since then he has been twice Prime Minister, and once, when he alone of all the Cabinet stayed to face a revolution, he was the whole Government. Two attempts have been made upon his life; his safety now lies in seclusion.

The Albanian President meets Balkan emergencies with Balkan methods. He is strongly Centralist, sincerely believing that nothing is so important for his country as stability. In his martial career he has had no time for education, and almost too much respect for it. Either that or his shrewd conviction that liberalism would not work in Albania may explain why he put up no fight against the rising of the Liberals in 1924 under the Orthodox Bishop, Fan Noli. This clever and eloquent man, once a Harvard student, had been active in the Vatra, an organization working in the United States for Albanian independence.

During that episode, which ended when the liberalism of the never-recognized revolutionary Government began to tend toward Bolshevism, Ahmet passed the time in retirement at Belgrade. Thence, with the aid of Jugoslavia, an ally he has now discarded in favor of Italy, he marched on Tirana in December, 1924. Reestablishing constitutional rule, he proclaimed a republic and assumed the Presidency. The two years since represent the longest tenure any Government has yet enjoyed in independent Albania.

Ahmet Bey, conceded to be the strongest man in the country, rules with an acquiescent Parliament and has managed, so far, to guard his authority as successfully as he guards his aloofness and his mystery in the gossipy purlieus of Tirana. In two years he has achieved an Army. He has built 300 bridges and culverts, and hundreds of kilometers of roads. In this task he has been aided by a law that requires of every citizen ten days of free labor a year for the benefit of the State. He is constructing a railway from Tirana to Durazzo and opening schools. Ahmet Zogu has made his sensational pact with Italy, which may or may not secure him in power; which may or may not threaten the peace of Europe, but which certainly was the only available means of obtaining the money so desperately needed by the young and impoverished State. Albania's is the fate of the poor, her choice has to be between evils.

Ahmet Zogu believes that with money and stability the country can be speedily developed and modernized. But he does

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

not believe in progress by edict. We spoke of the Turkish policy of Mustafa Kemal (whom the Albanian Dictator a little resembles), and he remarked that he preferred to proceed more slowly.

"The healthiest progress," he said, "is that which grows out of the rising standards and desires of the people themselves. My Government has no desire to modernize the country by decree. Our customs and traditions are dear to us. I would not destroy or change them except by the inevitable processes of evolution. I prefer to encourage rather than to impose progress; to wait to make laws until they can be popular and permanent rather than to foist unwelcome legislation in advance of our natural development."

Here he mentioned polygamy as an instance of what he meant; and Miss McCormick explains:

Under the long Turkish régime, two-thirds of the Albanians became Mohammedans. Tirana is 90 per cent. Moslem. Catholic tribes inhabit the North and members of the Greek Orthodox faith the Southern districts around Kortcha. The polygamy practised among the Moslems has been gradually abandoned; seven years ago a government order was issued against it, and now it is about to be entirely abolished by law. That measure also involves great changes in the status of Albanian women. Ahmet Zogu is anxious to increase the opportunities of his countrywomen, and predicts that in a few years there will be no veiled women in Albania. But that emancipation also, he added, with one of his rare smiles, should come through their own wish and not through the will of Parliament.

"We have now for the first time complete civilian disarmament," said Ahmet. "That, for Albania, is a great break with custom and a long step toward a central police power. No guns remain in private hands except in districts where the farmers must protect themselves against wild boars. You may assure Americans that they can travel in the wildest parts with perfect safety."

This cheering news for the army of the "personally conducted" was delivered with signs of an appreciative attitude toward the all-conquering American tourist. One is reminded of how much it would mean to a struggling little country outside the golden path of the summer transatlantic pilgrimage, if it could only attract a few eddies of the human tide which larger and richer countries list among their important economic factors. Reading on:

There is no reason, indeed, given new roads and hotels, why Albania should not prosper as a winter resort. The climate is mild, the landscape varied and beautiful. The people are hospitable, interesting, and picturesque. Nowhere else so close to the beaten tracks of travel may one find the charm of the unspoiled and the undescribed. The wide-eaved old Turkish houses in their secret orchards will disappear, and also, no doubt, the old manners, the virtues of the Age of Chivalry, the embroideries and fine weaving of the handlooms. But the gay and gold-stiffened costumes of the tribes are still to be seen, and potters and coppersmiths and weavers still chant at their trades. The factory has not yet invaded Albania.

Ahmet Zogu longs for a combination of old ways and the new machinery. "We can never be an industrial country," he said. "Agriculture must continue to be our chief pursuit, intensified and studied agriculture. The three cardinal points in my program are order, development of agriculture, and education." He dwelt at some length on his plans for an educational system, emphasizing the need of schools everywhere—not elementary and high schools alone, but also rural schools, night schools, normal schools, above all, trade schools, to remedy as rapidly as possible the deficiencies of a population more than 80 per cent. illiterate.

"It will be a long time before Albania can afford to think of a university," he sighed. "There is too much to do first. In our developing stage we especially need technical men. We have practically none of our own, and the slow progress of some of our public works is due to the fact that the foreign engineers sent to us are often incompetent. We do not know their deficiencies until they appear on the job. As in all poor and unexploited countries, our prime need is capital. My Government is willing and eager to grant concessions where they do not involve political considerations."

Two hundred Albanian boys are receiving a technical education in the remarkable school established five years ago in Tirana by the American Junior Red Cross, and now supported partly by that organization and partly by the Government. It is directed by H. T. Fultz of the department of education of the University of Chicago, and perhaps nowhere else in the world is so much real, bed-rock educational work being done with less equipment and less expenditure. The construction of the first American legation to be built in Europe is soon to be started in the Albanian capital, and Minister Hart has recommended that the construction work be entrusted to the boys of the Red Cross School, who are true pioneers in the national movement against the most humiliating kind of foreign dependence.

There is also the Kyrias Girls' School, the first Albanian school ever established, for years the nursery of the national spirit at Kortcha, whose founder and directors were educated by Americans, at Constantinople College and at Oberlin, Ohio, and have been helped generously by Charles R. Crane. Albania has had many American friends since President Wilson saved the country from the greed of her neighbors at the Peace Conference. The unflagging heroism of her struggle to be free appeals to the American imagination.

As the interview closed President Ahmet Zogu reiterated the expression of his country's "undying gratitude" to the United States. In his case one felt the words meant more than the usual perfunctory politeness of government spokesmen to American visitors.

It was here that the visitor was struck with something tragic in the aura of the young President, and in another place she tells us of the guarded solitude in which he rules—a solitude for which there are obviously excellent reasons. Thus:

From a small gray house in Tirana, whence he seldom emerges —and then under heavy guard—Ahmet Zogu exercises a difficult dictatorship over a country accustomed to the anarchy of tribal law; a country where every man has been his own policeman; where the idea of liberty is to carry a gun, and where the highest patriotic duty was to resist Government and evade taxes. He is the Mussolini of Albania and on a miniature and primitive stage attacks with less vigor but with even more risk than does his dynamic neighbor the task of bringing order from chaos and of changing a passionate sense of nationality into a nation.

His job is to manufacture a modern State—not only government but law itself, and with law, highways, communications, schools, bridges, police force, a national mind—out of such oddments as a strip of coveted coast, a shelf of rocky mountain, a few rich but undeveloped valleys, rumors of oil, the protective jealousy of neighbors and a million people scattered in a hundred little local Albanias, unconnected even by roads, that no power has ever been able to rule or to absorb.

At first glance it seems a lightly fantastic adventure. You stand before the President's house on such an occasion as the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, and imagine yourself part of a scene in a comic opera. The town is wreathed in green garlands and aflutter with flags, the black eagle of the Shkipetars on a crimson field. The President's guards, trim hussars in black-braided red uniforms, march smartly up and down in the sunshine, or form a scarlet aisle through which strut self-conscious diplomats in gold braid and nonchalant old chiefs in turbans and bright embroideries. The back-drop is mountains, minarets, and cypresses; up the street is the "van of progress"—a Ford garage and a block of unfinished American main-street fronts.

But the principal figure in the piece is missing, we are told—the President does not review his dashing troops or even show himself at window or balcony. For "political drama in Albania is grim and real." And we read on:

Up in the medieval jail in Scutari are 600 prisoners, toll of the latest revolution. A few have been hanged in the market-place. Where they lived the villages have been burned and the live stock slaughtered or dispersed. The leaders of these periodic risings always escape, but the rebel ranks crowd the prisons and fresh plots are hatched daily against the new and widening pressure of a Central Power.

Such measures of repression are customary in the Balkans. Ahmet Zogu uses them with exceptional mildness. But he is bent on establishing a government at all hazards. He has his native Fascist militia—3,000 hardy mountain men paid $12 a month to be on call for emergencies. They are not the swaggering Black Shirts of Italian towns, but fezzed mountaineers in black-braided, baggy trousers of white homespun, vivid sashes, and Scanderbeg jackets. They are typical tribesmen from the last fastnesses of tribalism, lithe, wary, gentle, and deadly.

They lope along the cobbles of Tirana, calmly eying the decorative guardsmen and the tin-helted gendarmerie organized to patrol the country under five British officers, including a general. Ruminantly they watch the drills of country boys, so rapidly being stiffened into soldiers of the first trained and uniformed national army. They know it is not these official battalions that are called into action when there is insurrection to quell. Ahmet Zogu fights tribesmen with tribesmen; the mountain men are the only men he fully trusts.

I *thought* I SMELLED *SMOKE*

REMEMBER the fire at the Mountain View last summer? You must have seen it in the papers. Well, *I* remember it. It comes back to me now like a nightmare.

Along toward early morning, I was awakened by the pungent odor of something suspiciously like wood smoke. I grabbed my Eveready flashlight, which fortunately was parked on a chair next to my bed. I snapped on the flashlight and, sure enough, smoke was seeping under the bedroom door.

I snatched up what clothing I could carry and made for the hallway. All about me was confusion. It seems that when the fire started, every light in the hotel had gone out . . . *like that!* Except for my Eveready, the place was in darkness. By the aid of its bright, penetrating light, I guided all the guests on my floor to safety before the entire structure broke into flames.

I had paid $1.25 for that Eveready. It was worth a million dollars to me that night!

* * *

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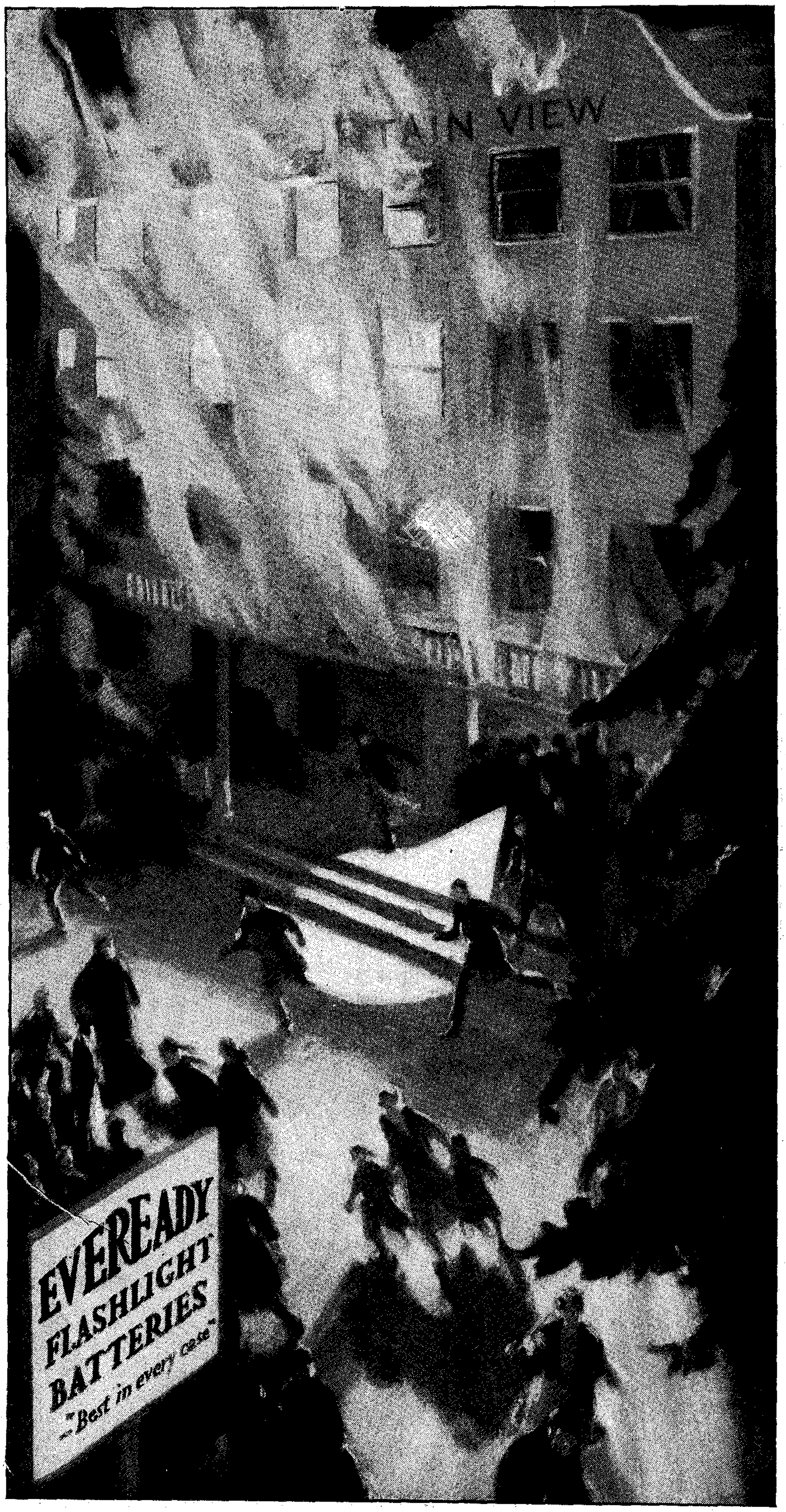

A THOUSAND THINGS MAY HAPPEN IN THE DARK

Pipe-Smoking Singer Discovers The Right Tobacco

It's plain to see why a pipe-smoking professional singer cannot afford to take chances. His throat is his fortune, and any tobacco that scratches or parches is ruinous.

Read this interesting letter from a New York singer who loves his pipe:

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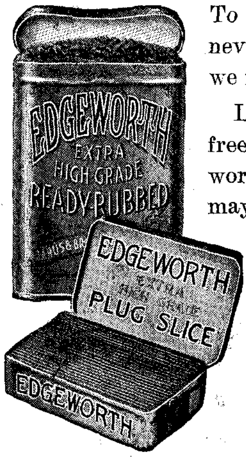
> Dear Sirs:
>
> I am a professional singer, and perhaps my little "pipe story" may interest you.
>
> *The first thing a singer looks for in pipe* tobacco is its effect, or rather lack of effect, upon the throat.
>
> I am a rabid pipe fiend, snatching a smoke at every opportunity. I tried many different kinds of pipe mixtures, cheap and expensive, but while I did succeed in finding some brands that had some regard for my larynx, still, it seemed, the process of eliminating the parch also eliminated the real tobacco flavor that every smoker seeks.
>
> Then came the dawn! While waiting in a manager's office for him to come, I noticed a little square blue box lying opened upon his desk. The juicy slices of tobacco served the impulse, and taking out my trusty bruyere, I crumpled a bowlful and began to puff.
>
> It was Edgeworth, and from then on, I *not only smoke it relentlessly, but I do* business exclusively with this one manager.
>
> *Yours for flavor,*
> Frank McGrath.



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Let us send you free samples of Edgeworth so that you may put it to the pipe test. If you like the samples, you'll like Edgeworth wherever and whenever you buy it, for it never changes in quality.

Write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 2-P S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

We'll be grateful for the name and address of your tobacco dealer, too, if you care to add them.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes to suit the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are packed in small, pocket-size packages, in handsome humidors holding a pound, and also in several handy in-between sizes.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

[*On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va. —the Edgeworth Station. Wave length 256 meters.*]

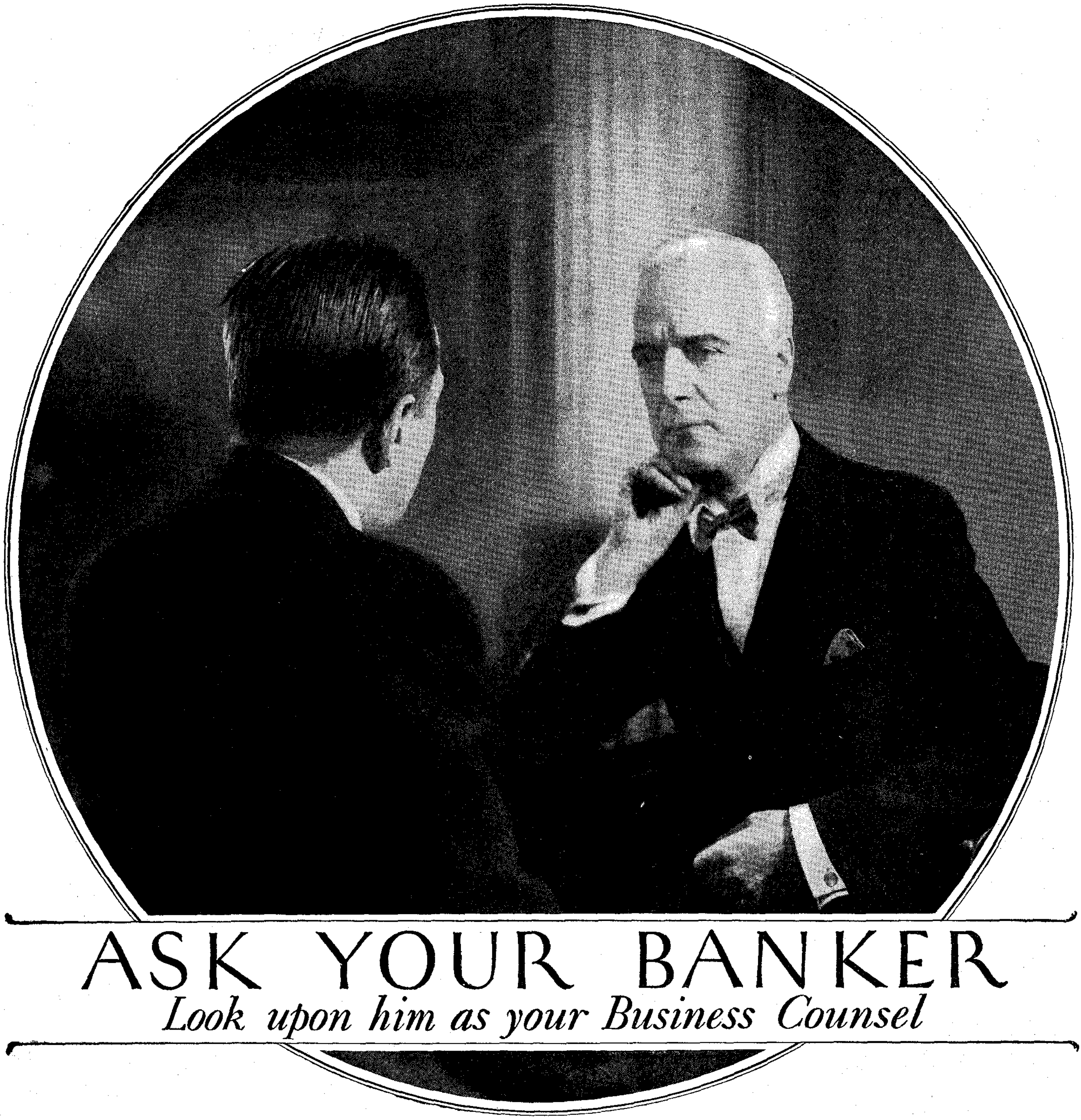
FOUR YEARS IN A CUPBOARD HIDING FROM THE ENEMY

FOR four tense and heart-breaking years, during which the German occupation lasted, a French woman successfully concealed an English soldier in a cupboard in her house, altho German musketeers were billeted with her practically all of the time. She has just been made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire for her heroic act, which required not only courage, but consummate coolness, presence of mind and finesse which the greatest actress might well envy. In a dispatch to the New York *Evening World*, Pierre Van Paassen tells us that Mme. Belmont-Gobert, whom hundreds of Britishers visit yearly, is known in her native village of Bertry as "La femme qui cachait l'Anglais" (the woman who hid the Englishman), and she earned her title when she discovered Patrick Fowler, a wounded soldier, in the woods. She cared for him till he recovered, "but he had to remain cached in order to escape capture," and the account continues:

> Fowler hid from January 15, 1915, till October 10, 1918, and crept out of his hiding-place only when the Germans evacuated Bertry.
>
> Incredible as it may seem, Fowler spent most of his time during three years and nine months in a section of a cupboard, and still more incredible, he was there at times when unsuspecting Germans were actually sitting around the fire in the same room. Over twenty of them were billeted in the upper part of the house, but often they came down to the ground-floor quarters of the Belmont family and made coffee on the fire there.
>
> The dark oak armoire is about five and one-half feet high, the same length and, perhaps, twenty inches wide. It is divided into two sections; the right section has several shelves, while the left section, intended for hanging clothes, does not contain any shelves.
>
> It was in this latter compartment that Fowler hid during the daytime. At nights when all was quiet he came out of his uncomfortable cachette, but there were many nights when he was compelled to stay in. The terrible anxiety of the hidden soldier, when the Germans made their periodic searches for food, hidden franc-tireurs, etc., may well be imagined.
>
> The widow thinks that suspicion was diverted from the wardrobe by the fact that she always kept the door of the right section slightly open. Often, when German soldiers were in the room, she would open it even wider and, ostentatiously, take serviettes or other articles off the shelves. The door of the other half was kept closed, of course. Madame, who now guides around visitors in her house, has a particular pride in showing a semicircular hole which she cut in the near side of the partition. This gave the huddled-up occupant a chance to breathe, tho it must have been out of the question to "breathe freely." Sometimes food was passed through this hole to the starving man, when enemy soldiers occupied the room day after day.
>
> There were some critical moments. Once a German Major, screwing the monocle in his eye, advanced upon the cupboard with the obvious intention of looking into the closed section. Madame Belmont started to shake and tremble, but soon recovered her wits. She, also, stept forward, and brushing past the Major, snatched a silver-framed photograph from the top of the cupboard.
>
> "I can not spare this," she exclaimed, making believe that she thought the officer wanted to take the photo. "It is my only daughter." The officer, who had not even noticed the photo, at once reassured her that he had no intention of taking the picture. Madame acted as if she were very much relieved at those words, but in reality she heaved a sigh of relief at having diverted attention from the closet door.
>
> The curious part of the story is that nearly the whole village knew of the hidden soldier, and even knew his exact hiding-place, and that nobody gave the secret away to the occupational authorities, tho a prize was offered in the early days of the war to any one showing the whereabouts of a hidden enemy soldier.

Up to a few weeks ago, continues the correspondent, Madame Belmont eked out a miserable existence, ill and always short of food. Happily, however, this has been changed completely. As we read on:

> Madame Belmont had almost forgotten the British trooper and had her mind occupied with quite different things—for her two sons died in the war and her husband fell in the first battle of the Marne—when the action of the British Government suddenly changed her condition of poverty and destitution.
>
> She was first notified that she was entitled to four francs a day allowance for all the days of the four years that she had fed and harbored a British soldier.
>
> Then she received a visit of the Colonel of the Tenth British Hussars, Fowler's unit, who came to offer her a handsome silver tablet to be hung on the wall, with the inscription: "In recognition of the constant heroism that Madame Belmont showed during four years of German occupation in hiding in her house Trooper Patrick Fowler. The Colonel, Officers, and Men of the Tenth Hussars."
>
> The money received from the British War Office was swallowed up immediately. For Madame Belmont shared it with a host of neighbors, who each in turn had supplied the food for the British soldier during that long time of hiding.
>
> The officers of the Tenth British Hussars, with Brig.-Gen. F. L. Spears at their head, have opened a subscription in London and the first £100 sterling have found their way to the humble cottage in Bertry.
>
> The French Government has also taken notice of Madame Belmont's action, and the Minister of War, M. Painlevé, proposes to grant her a pension, while it is almost certain that she will be decorated with some French order of merit.
>
> Fowler, the Tenth Hussars trooper, who was the man for whom the Bertry villagers and the widow risked their lives, is still in the British Army, none the worse for his harrowing experiences, apparently. The officers of his regiment have planned to send him over to France next spring, when the full results for the subscription for Madame Belmont have become known, and allow him to hand over the money. For that event Bertry plans a gala day, and the band of the near-by town of Le Cateau has been told to hold itself in readiness.



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MACHINES
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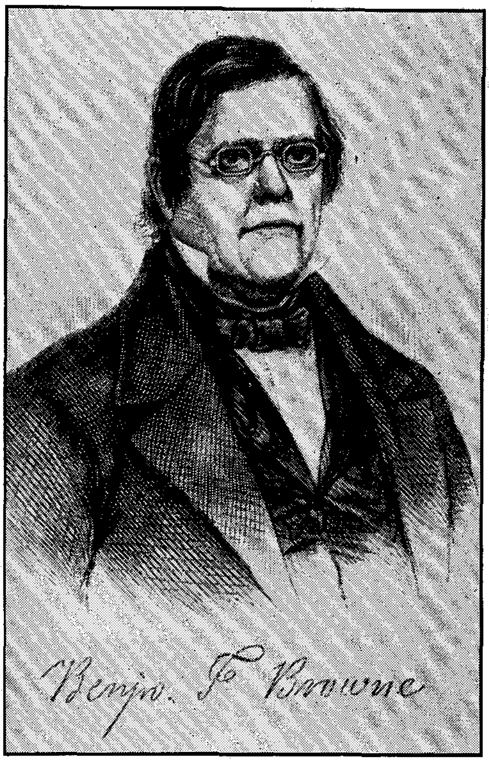
PROBLEM

HAWTHORNE'S "PRIVATEER" REVEALED AT LAST

"THE DARTMOOR PRISONER," otherwise the "Yankee Privateer," whose recollections, edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne, have mystified the literary world—incidentally affording the basis for a stirring story in this department of THE DIGEST last May 22—is no longer anonymous. His graphic tale of true adventure by sea and land, after having been lost to the world's literature for eighty years, and then bobbing up piecemeal, by a romantic chain of coincidence, to challenge the research of scholarly sleuths, now takes its place as a work of known authorship and historical value, as well as of quaint literary excellence. Once attributed by some critics to the pen of Hawthorne himself, as previously mentioned in these pages, it is now definitely linked with the name of a hitherto unknown writer—one Benjamin Frederick Browne, of Salem, who is described in The Associated Press dispatch that announces this literary "find" as "a local apothecary and neighbor of Hawthorne's, hitherto unknown to fame." The discovery was made by four volunteer investigators, whose conclusion has been confirmed by a jury of men of letters appointed for the purpose. "The judges who originally undertook to weigh the evidence on this subject were William Lyon Phelps, Brander Matthews and Stuart Sherman, but illness and death finally caused the tribunal to consist of Professor Phelps and Irving Putnam," adds the A. P. account; and the Boston *Herald* relates:



LIKE ROBINSON CRUSOE GROWN OLD

Benjamin F. Browne, the Salem apothecary, whose youthful adventures are set forth in "The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer." The portrait was unearthed in "Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812."

> One of the winners, using clues in the book itself, found his proofs in the files of the public-record office in London, where Browne's name was listed among those of the Americans captured on the privateer *Frolic* in 1814, and held in Dartmoor prison for more than a year. The other three found their proofs nearer home—in the archives of the Essex Institute at Salem—in the shape of an eight-page memoir sketching Browne's eventful life, from his birth in 1793 to his death in 1873, and telling how the author of "The Scarlet Letter" came to stand sponsor for the narrative.

Further details of what the writer calls "one of the most curious coincidences in literary annals" are furnished in the New York *Times Book Review*. Remarking that the Hawthorne mystery was one "which the critics had given up in despair," the writer, Edwin L. Shuman, continues:

> The author of "The Scarlet Letter," indeed, seems to have created romantic mysteries even when he was merely editing other people's autobiographies; and thereby hangs the tale of the latest candidate for the Select Company of Books with a History.
>
> The world had forgotten that in 1846 Nathaniel Hawthorne edited and published serially in *The Democratic Review*, a work entitled "Papers of an Old Dartmoor Prisoner," recounting the experiences of a young American privateersman on sea and land during the War of 1812. A year or two ago a patient delver in old files, Albert Mordell, unearthed this anonymous serial and hailed it as an unknown work by Hawthorne. On the face of it Mr. Mordell's theory seemed plausible; but when he undertook to act upon it the Goddess of Chance played an almost incredible trick.
>
> Seven or eight years previously Clifford Smyth, having married a granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, had received a time-yellowed manuscript from Hawthorne's daughter, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop (the late Mother Alphonsa). It had been discovered by her among other ancestral papers that she had taken away with her long ago, when she left "The Wayside," the family homestead in Concord, Massachusetts. Dr. Smyth pounced upon it eagerly, but found it a Chinese puzzle of the most tantalizing kind. The manuscript consisted of nineteen foolscap sheets, closely written in faded ink on both sides of each sheet. Without formal beginning or end, it was yet obviously a narrative of the author's own experiences as a prisoner of war in the Island of Barbados. Apparently it was a huge slice—eight or ten thousand words—right out of the middle of a very interesting book of historic adventure. But the handwriting was not Hawthorne's, and there was no clue as to where the extract belonged or how it had come to be left among Hawthorne's papers.
>
> Putting the manuscript away in a safe place to await developments, Dr. Smyth proceeded to forget it. Again the Barbados yarn was accumulating the dust of oblivion. And then the well-known Goddess of Chance came along.
>
> Mr. Mordell, choosing among all the book publishers and literary advisers in the United States, happened to send his "Hawthorne find" to the one house and the one literary adviser in the world who could supply the four missing chapters in the middle of the book. The two men had never seen each other. Pure chance. "One of the strangest coincidences in literary history," Dr. Smyth calls it, and it surely was that.
>
> "I had not read two pages of the 'Papers,'" [he says] "before I was reminded in a flash of that queer old Barbados manuscript. Here were the same peculiarities of expression, the same comfortable, unhurried atmosphere, the same love of adventure. Hastily I turned to the Barbados part of my unknown mariner's travels. And the whole mystery cleared up. My manuscript fitted in, to a nicety, after Chapter V of *The Democratic Review*'s 'Papers of an Old Dartmoor Prisoner'; but it had remained unpublished. It comprised just enough material to fill one instalment of the series, and had evidently been put together and held with that in view. Something, however, had intervened to prevent its publication, and thus the entire Barbados experience had been left out."
>
> So the Dartmoor prisoner's "Papers," complete after eighty years, with the missing chapters dropt in where they belonged, were published in book form last April under the new title, "The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer" (Funk & Wagnalls Company), with an introduction by Clifford Smyth.
>
> The name of the author, however, was still a mystery. The introduction weighed the evidence then available. A glance at the manuscript chapters had been enough to eliminate the theory that Hawthorne was himself the author, since the handwriting was "decidedly not Hawthorne's." The case was submitted to Hawthorne's cousin, Miss Rebecca Manning, still living in Salem at the age of ninety-two, and she thought the author might have been John Lord, a brother of Hawthorne's grandmother. But Julian Hawthorne, the romancer's son, cited facts which caused that theory to be abandoned.

In spite of its fatherless state, relates Mr. Shuman, "The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer" received unwonted attention at the hands of the critics all over the country. And deservedly so, for—

> On its own merits the book was found to be a graphic account of a young man's adventures in the War of 1812 on board the American privateer *Frolic*, his capture by the British, and his life as a prisoner at Barbados and later at Princetown, England, the scene of Eden Phillpotts's Dartmoor novel, "The American Prisoner."
>
> But who was the anonymous author, and why did he conceal his name? The late Stuart Sherman, in reviewing the book, complained half jokingly that Dr. Smyth's introduction did not go

(*Continued on page 49*)

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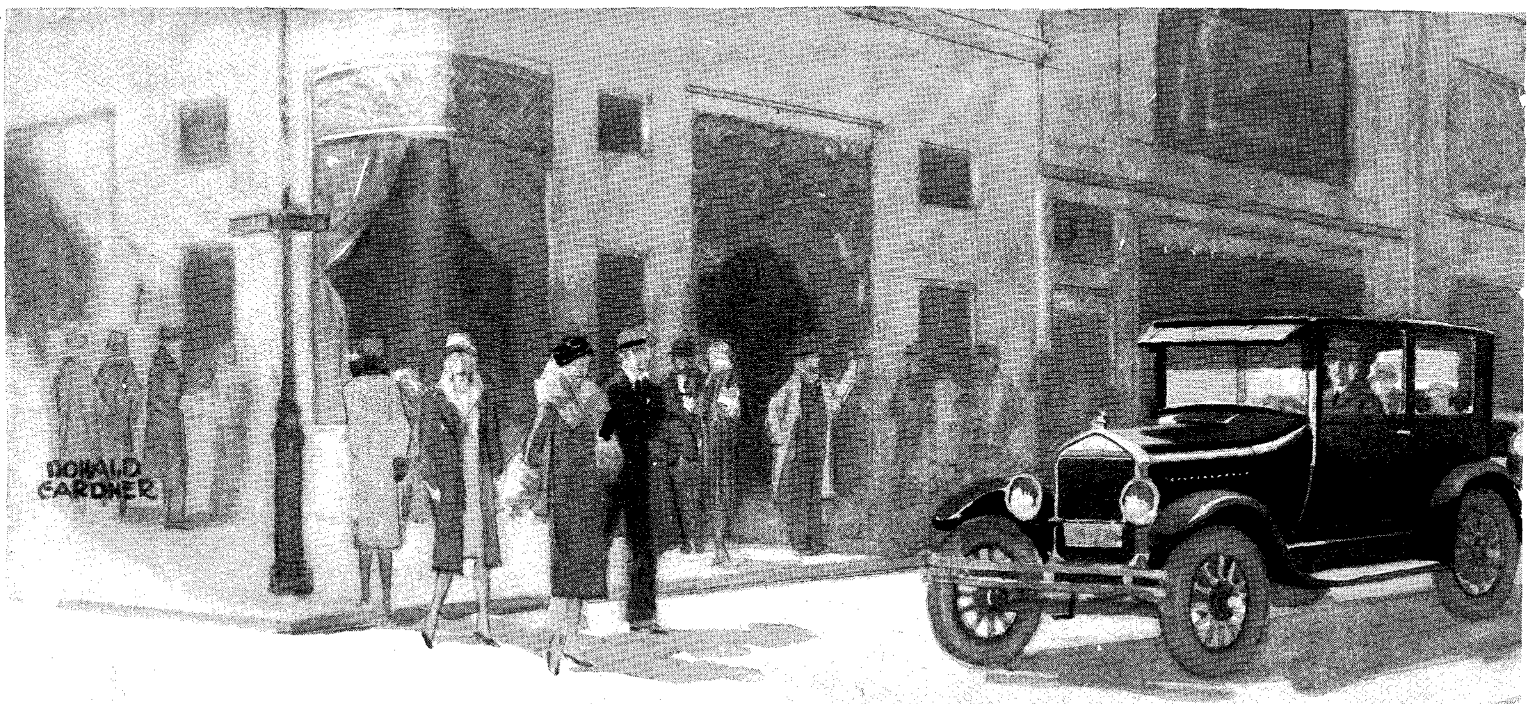

difficult proble

At last you can have smooth
stops without adding to car

NOW you can have in your Ford car the two benefits every Ford owner is seeking.

1. Smooth starting and stopping.
2. Almost complete freedom from carbon.

Until recently these two benefits were contradictory. Smoother starting and stopping had meant greater carbon formation. An oil that would quiet the transmission bands would not correctly lubricate the engine.

The solution came with the new Gargoyle Mobiloil "E," produced by Mobiloil Engineers after five years of engineering study and experiment.

This new Mobiloil "E," placed on the market several months ago, has had a phenomenal success. It has been tested by Ford owners in every part of the country. And the most enthusiastic users of the new Mobiloil "E" are the ones who have compared it most closely with other oils for Fords. No other Ford oil has ever combined the many advantages which are found in the new Mobiloil "E."

You do not want carbon in your motor. An engine choked with carbon cannot deliver its full power. It knocks on the hills. The cost of opening up the engine is no trifle.

Here, at last, is real freedom from carbon plus real smoothness in Ford starts and Ford stops. Here is real freedom from overheating. Here are all the good points of the old Mobiloil "E" plus new ones. In perfecting an oil which was correct for the Ford transmission bands, the Mobiloil Engineers never lost sight of the major problem of providing correct lubrication for every friction

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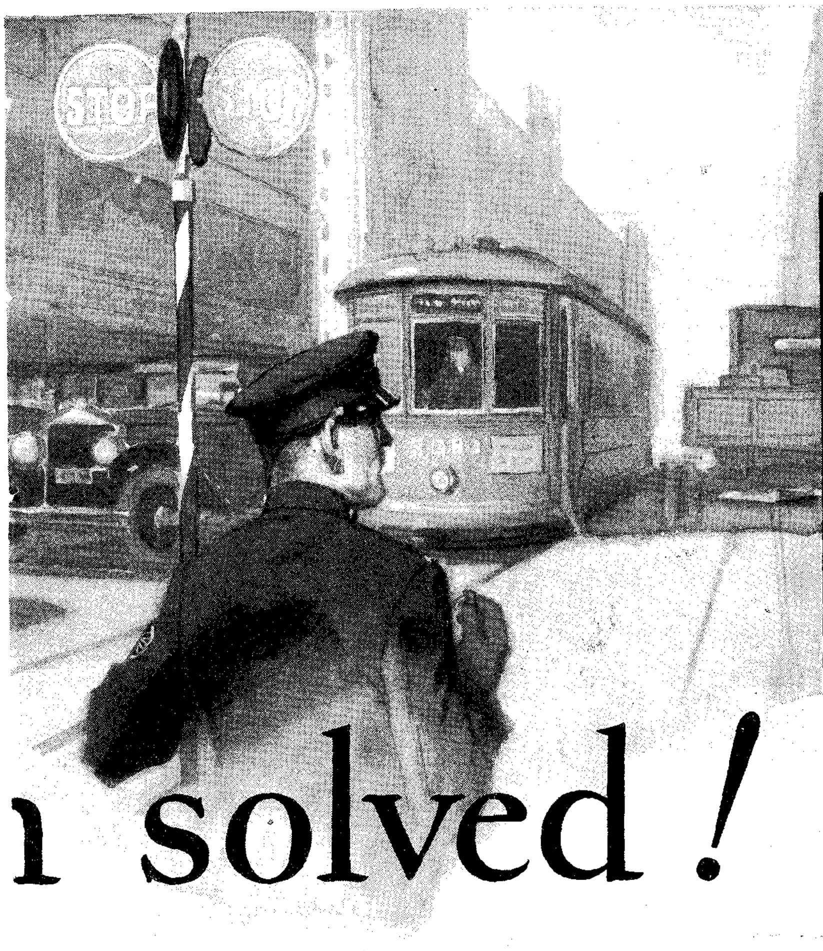

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placements are at a minimum, too. That is saving number three.

The marked economy of Mobiloil "E" will interest you. Mobiloil actually costs you less to use. But to these savings you must add the new pleasure in driving your Ford, which the new Mobiloil "E" gives you.

Worth proving

A gallon can of the new, improved Mobiloil "E" will just fill your Ford crankcase. Drain off the old oil and refill with genuine Mobiloil "E." You will quickly notice the difference.

A nearby Mobiloil dealer has the two new home-garage containers of Mobiloil "E"—the handy 5-gallon Tipper Box, and the newly-designed 10-gallon drum. These containers offer real convenience in handling oil in your own garage. See the Mobiloil dealer today.

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Cast-iron pistons of the conventional type are fitted with two piston-rings above the piston-pin and one below it. The edge of the bottom piston-ring groove is slightly chamfered to assist in preventing over-lubrication of the cylinder walls.

The splash circulating system of lubrication is employed. Oil is thrown from the flywheel to a funnel on the oil pipe, and drains through the pipe to the timing gears and the front splash trough. From there the oil flows back to the reservoir, thus maintaining the proper level in the other splash troughs. The connecting-rod bearing caps dip into and splash the oil from the troughs in the form of a fine spray or mist, which lubricates all engine parts.

In addition to the engine, the oil used in the Ford must provide efficient lubrication for the multiple-disc clutch and the planetary transmission. It must have the proper body and character to insure adequate protection for the engine under all conditions, and must promote smooth action of the transmission and brake bands.

For these reasons, and many others, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is recommended for both summer and winter operation in all Ford cars.

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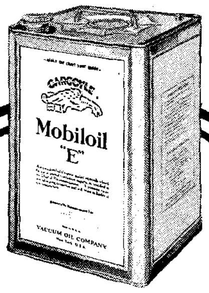

\ N Y

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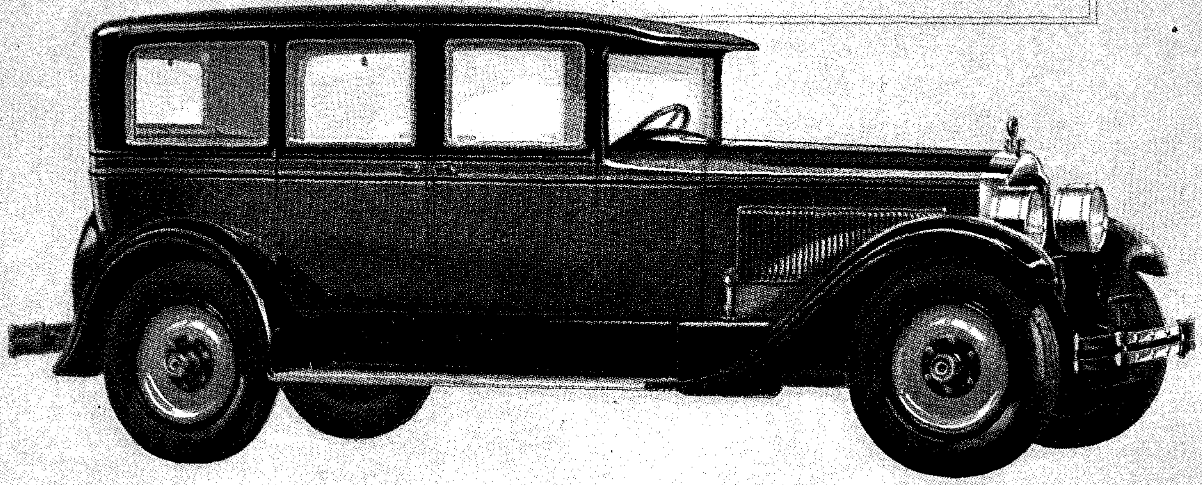

Charm · That women of wealth and social position the world over have shown so pronounced a preference for Packard cars is a tribute to Packard's grace and beauty.

There is an irresistible charm in the simple dignity of Packard lines—a slender, thoroughbred appearance as appealing to the man of affairs as to the woman of fashion. But the real secret of Packard's universal attraction goes beyond the design and proportions which have been so widely imitated.

The prestige reflected by a generation of distinguished owners; the reputation achieved through more than a quarter century of engineering leadership, the luxurious fineness in every detail of body and chassis; the super-power of the smooth and silent motor, its alert response on hill or crowded boulevard—

These qualities all contribute to that charm which leads the discriminating man or woman to Packard ownership.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

PACKARD

(*Continued from page 44*)

far enough toward solving the puzzle. "He is a cold-footed sleuth" [Mr. Sherman charged]. "A decent respect for the curiosity of mankind might have induced him at least to search out a baptismal record, a place of habitation, and a gravestone, or to make an expedition to Salem to interrogate Miss Manning and other residents regarding the vanishing memories of John Lord."

At last the publishers of "The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer" took the bull by the horns and offered a reward of $500 for the name of the author, along with proofs that would convince a jury consisting of William Lyon Phelps, Stuart Sherman, and Brander Matthews. After Mr. Sherman's untimely death, his place on the jury was taken by Irving Putnam. Amateur literary sleuths at once got busy all over the country, burrowing in the dusty records of the War of 1812. They were especially keen around Salem, whence the anonymous privateersman had set sail on the ill-fated *Frolic*. As the rummaging proceeded, a queer assortment of serious answers and wild guesses kept piling up in the office of the publishers. When the judges came to weigh the evidence they found that four of the seekers had solved the mystery. The final decision reads as follows:

"We have examined all the material submitted, and we have agreed that the following four men, to wit, William W. Hill, E. B. Steele, F. A. Emmerton, Arthur R. Thompson, are all four equally entitled to the prize. It is impossible to draw a distinction. They have fulfilled the conditions and submitted proof. We, therefore, recommend that the award of $500 be equally divided among these four men."

All four had discovered convincing proof that Benjamin Frederick Browne, of Salem, was the author of "The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer."

The main source of their proof was in eight printed pages of the "Historical Collections of Essex Institute," Volume 13, and was in the form of a "Memoir," read before that Salem institution on February 15, 1875. One of the successful contestants, William W. Hill, of Boston, sent an original copy of this time-yellowed memoir for the judges to examine. E. B. Steele, of Boston, and F. A. Emmerton, of Cleveland, also discovered the memoir and sent in typewritten transcripts of it, or of its essential parts. The fourth winner of a share of the award had not found the memoir, but had delved in the old files of a public record office in London until he unearthed data which convinced him (and the judges) that Benjamin Browne of Salem was the Yankee privateer in question. Two of the four also furnished collateral proofs bearing on Browne's sojourn in Barbados, and on his friendship with Hawthorne. Of all the other aspirants for the award, only one had hit upon the right name, and he failed to add the necessary proofs.

The unnamed writer of the "Memoir of Benjamin Frederick Browne" has sketched the man's whole career, from his birth in Salem in 1793 to his death there in 1873. His ancestry is traced back seven generations to "John Browne, who joined the First Church in Salem in 1637." Benjamin's privateering experience in youth, his composition of the "Papers" in middle life, and their publication with Nathaniel Hawthorne's aid are recounted in sufficient detail to settle all doubts on the subject. Yet Salem itself, which had placed the facts so clearly on record, had almost forgotten Benjamin Frederick Browne.

As stated in his book, Benjamin was the fourth son of comparatively poor parents. The rediscovered "Memoir" has this to tell of his school-days:

"Among the most vivid recollections of that time was the memory of the cuffs, kickings, and chasings he endured from the Federalist boys, because, his father being a Republican, he wore no cockade in his hat. His first hat must have been an object of tender regard, for he bought it with five shillings earned by picking up scraps of old iron and pieces of junk, and selling them at the Hingham boat, which came to Salem several times a year with a cargo of boxes and pails."

The biographer goes on to relate how the boy was apprenticed to an apothecary in 1807, served his full apprenticeship of five years, and then found himself without an occupation in 1812, when the war with England destroyed the commerce of his native city. Too young, small, and feeble in health to go into the war which was then engrossing his fellow townsmen, Benjamin at length obtained a position as surgeon's assistant on board the privateer *Alfred*, in which he sailed in September, 1812, on a four months' cruise. Two English brigs were captured, with valuable cargoes of cotton, sugar, and dyestuffs. But a year later the boy was at his wits' end for a means of subsistence, when the owners of the privateering schooner *Frolic* offered him a place as captain's clerk. After two fruitless voyages in that vessel, adventure came to him with a vengeance:

"They set sail on Christmas Day, 1813, and after some exciting but profitless adventures were chased below the tropical line by the English man-of-war *Heron*. After a desperate attempt to escape, the captain mounted the rigging and announced their surrender. Benjamin was now nearly twenty-one years old, and as he stood a prisoner of war on the *Heron* his worldly possessions consisted of the checked shirt and duck trousers in which he stood. With such resources for comfort he entered upon a captivity of fifteen months."

The prisoners were held in Barbados for a time, and then were sent to England on the seventy-four-gun ship *Benbow;* and we read on:

From Plymouth they marched sixteen miles over the desolate hills of Dartmoor, and then, after a fast of thirty hours, received a ration of bread and water and pickled fish, and lay down in their wet clothes to sleep on the stone floor of Dartmoor Prison. It was a hard life, and after a year of it the prisoners became mutinous. Instead of attempting to conciliate them, Captain Shortland, the English commandant, ordered several hundred soldiers to open fire on them. Then the dead and wounded were gathered up, and life went on as usual.

"On the 1st of May, 1815 [continues the memoir], Browne was released from prison, a poor emaciated youth, weighing just ninety-four pounds on the scales at Plymouth. In all the time of his imprisonment no tidings of him had reached home. Arriving in New York, he took sloop to Providence and stage-coach thence to Salem, arriving at sunrise in his native city, from which he was never long absent afterward.

"The foregoing account has been condensed—and by that process the interest has been taken out—from notes written in leisure hours by Mr. Browne and published through the agency of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Dr. Browne (as we shall now call him by virtue of apothecaries' brevet) showed to him the narrative he had written for his own amusement, and Mr. Hawthorne, then a resident of Salem, was so much interested in it that he procured its publication in *The Democratic Review*, in successive numbers during the year 1846.

"Dr. Browne gladly returned to the pursuits of peace, and during the ensuing fifty-eight years was known and honored as one of our most genial, honorable, and trusty citizens."

He went into business as an apothecary, prospered, married Miss Sally Bott, and took an active interest in the religious, political, and social life of his city. He became a State Senator, developed skill as a debater, "especially in the use of dry humor and an effective wit," and served as Postmaster of Salem from 1845 to 1849. The later years of his life, with adequate means laid by, were spent in comfort and leisurely quiet.

"He also indulged in literary and historical pursuits [says his biographer], which showed that had his early life been devoted to them as his later years were, he would have become much more than an ordinary historian, and possibly a poet with claims to distinction. 'The Papers of an Old Dartmoor Prisoner' had such peculiar merits, not only from the interesting subject matter, but also for the singular skill in narration and vivacity of style, that it seemed as if Nathaniel Hawthorne, their gifted editor, must have added much from his own genius. But a careful comparison of the original manuscript with the printed copy shows that the narrative owes nothing whatever to the accomplishments of the editor except some slight use of the pruning-knife."

Several other prisoners who went through the Dartmoor "massacre" afterward published books about their experiences, and a considerable number of the unsuccessful competitors for the $500 reward tried to connect the author of the "Yarn" with one or another of these; but the judges found all such attempts to be lacking in tangible proofs. One man made an elaborate argument in favor of John Felton, an American prisoner at Dartmoor, and a friend of Hawthorne. Another found a surprizing number of points tending to indicate that the book was written by Richard Henry Dana, Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast." His idea was that Dana got the materials for his anonymous story from shipmates on his cruise around the Horn. Still another, a South Carolina woman, worked out an ingenious theory that the "Yarn" was written by Thomas De Quincey's younger brother, Richard, born in 1789, who ran away to sea at the age of twelve and had an adventurous life, being at one time captured by pirates. She thought it quite probable that young De Quincey enlisted as an American privateersman, which in itself would explain the desire to conceal his authorship of the book.

The guesses made by other contestants were many and sometimes diverting. A California man was sure that J. Fenimore Cooper wrote the book, whereas an Iowa woman blamed it on Irving Bacheller. A Kentucky woman thought that Hawthorne's fictitious character, Septimus Felton, must be the author of the "Yarn." Several insisted on citing Dr. Smyth's own introduction as proof that the book was written by John Lord, brother of Hawthorne's grandmother.

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IF FORCED TO LAND ON POLAR ICE, HOW COULD A FLYER REACH CIVILIZATION?

THAT critical question—critical, because the establishment of intercontinental air routes over the arctic icecap is one of the practical problems under consideration by those concerned with the future of commercial aviation—is propounded by Commander Richard Byrd, the first man to fly across the North Pole; and he proceeds to answer the question in detail. He considers the hypothetical case of a fast express on a polar air route being forced to make a landing on the ice. It might be an airship with a crew of fifty men, a number of passengers and a valuable cargo, and the Commander points out, in *The Dearborn Independent*, that the civilized world would demand some specific system for the safeguarding of such a party of castaways. Here are some of his ideas on the subject:

> The plane or dirigible would be supplied with special smoke bombs. The sector or zone in which the enforced landing might occur would determine which of three points, say, would be selected for a rendezvous. When an aircraft failed to return, time would be allowed for her crew to make their way toward the rendezvous. After prearranged intervals the smoke bombs would be set off daily by this party at 6 A. M., noon, and 6 P. M. In event of failure to locate the lost party in this way, it would have recourse to stores cached at various salient points, such as Wrangel Island, Banks Land, Cape Columbia, and so on.
>
> The naval method of mathematical search might be resorted to. In this the search problem over a wide area reduces to a geometrical analysis. Planes go out on such courses as to cover an entire zone on a single flight. How difficult this would be may be judged from the fact that lost army flyers in Arizona a year or two ago were not sighted during nearly two weeks of steady flying by searching parties. Arizona would be but a drop in the bucket as compared with the vast area of the Polar Sea.
>
> It is superfluous to discuss what might go wrong. Many things can go wrong in a science as new as aeronautics. Lubricating oil doesn't always work the same in low temperature. Metal parts and fittings often suffer by exposure to the high-moisture content of arctic air. Workmen do not do so well in low temperatures, thus increasing the chances of actual mechanical failure.
>
> I am positive that the transpolar air route will be used in this generation. Too much time and distance are saved in a flight from Europe to Asia over the Pole not to have this route both popular and profitable. Also there will be passenger service from the United States northward, just for the sake of showing people the beauties of the arctic.
>
> There will be disasters. Men will be lost. Pioneer pilots will wander around on the ice and the old stories of arctic suffering will be lived again.
>
> But such suffering and hardship will be reduced to a minimum because we who do such flying are already asking ourselves the question that so many people have asked us:
>
> "What would you do if you were forced to land on the ice-pack?"

Before his own expedition, with this question in mind, and with the possibility of disaster hovering over him like a shadow, Commander Byrd prepared for the worst that might happen, and he tells us:

> I kept Amundsen's story in mind when I planned my own expedition. In the previous year he had tried to fly to the Pole, but only landed near it. He had the bad luck to encounter fog. This prevented his taking astronomical observations.
>
> In consequence he was forced to land to find out where he was, and then things went wrong.
>
> As he had to some degree anticipated, he discovered that his trouble started from the moment his plane touched the water of the lead or ice crack, into which he plunged. There wasn't enough water to take off promptly again; and the lip of the ice-floe overhanging the lead was too high and steep for his handful of men to pull the heavy plane out on to the ice-pack. One plane was crusht. The other, after tremendous exertion by the men, was dragged up on the level floe.
>
> While the world waited in great suspense, Amundsen faced the most critical situation in his whole life. He had his choice of leveling off enough ice and snow to get the plane into the air; or of taking his light equipment and marching back to Cape Columbia, about four hundred miles to the southward.
>
> It is significant that, despite the terrific task on hand, Amundsen and Ellsworth both preferred to take a chance with the plane to trying the long walk south. A 400-mile journey over shifting floes was not inviting.
>
> As matters turned out, Amundsen did the right thing. He usually does. After removing 500 tons of ice and snow, twenty-six days after his departure from King's Bay, he got his plane into the air with all his men aboard and flew safely back to his base. Few persons besides Amundsen and his party realize what a terrifyingly close shave he had had.

Fully aware of the peril of his own polar flight with Bennett, Commander Byrd asked a friend of his, an arctic explorer, to work out a plan for escape, in case they had to come down and were unable to get the plane into the air again. The explorer, after some study, handed him the following memorandum:

> Some notes on Byrd's retreat if he and Bennett are forced to walk home:
>
> 1. Because of enormous distances and probable lack of communications, in case of trouble any plan for escape should be of utmost simplicity.
>
> 2. Travel along coasts after reaching land should be greatly preferred over Greenland ice-cap or other inland routes. Along the coast is good hunting; cairns on important promontories can be left; and caches containing records and films will not be lost. This is not true of the ice-cap.
>
> 3. In case of a crash, there are three possible lines of escape:
>
> (a) Back to the pack edge near Spitzbergen, to be picked up by ship. This certainly should not be tried if more than 300 miles from point of departure.
>
> (b) Down the Greenland or Ellesmere Land coasts to Etah. The Greenland

Modern Modes in Jewelry

¶ There is a revival of the custom of the woman presenting her fiance with a betrothal ring when she receives her own treasured symbol. Thousands of men are wearing engagement rings.

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Take counsel then of your jeweler. Let his integrity and experience guide you in selecting the ring that will bring enduring happiness to you both.

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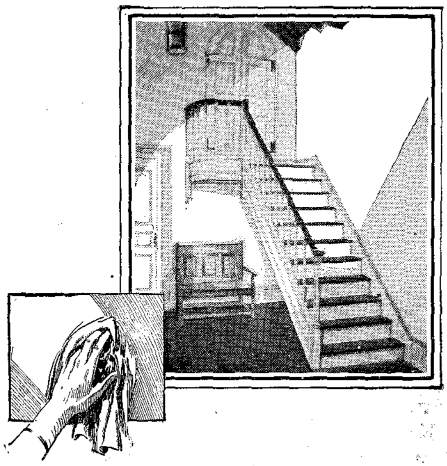

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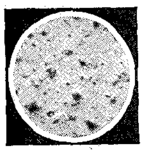
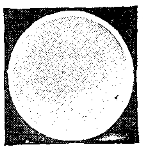
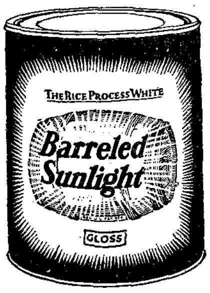


Ordinary Flat Finish White Paint



Barreled Sunlight

These photographs of paint surfaces were made through a powerful microscope. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Smooth and unbroken, it resists dirt and washes like tile.



Barreled Sunlight
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ice-cap might be used if an early start can be made from Peary Land.

(c) Down the Banks Land coast to the North American Eskimos, thence to Alaska. This route is desirable only if trouble comes well west of Cape Thomas Hubbard.

4. Byrd must remember that in case he fails to return on time, a search party will ultimately go for trace of him. Therefore, he should leave clear-cut clues to his plans and whereabouts as frequently as possible. And he should equip himself with knowledge of musk-ox and caribou haunts. His failure to return would by no means signify that he had perished. A crippled companion might conceivably cause him to winter in Greenland or Ellesmere Land.

This is Commander Byrd's account of his own program:

My idea was to fit out a light sledge on which Bennett and I would put our provisions, spare clothing, rifle and ammunition. We would drag this sledge by hand back to Peary Land or Grant Land, depending on which place we were nearer. As the memorandum indicates, it would not have been a good idea to work toward Spitzbergen. The constantly drifting ice-pack, together with open water caused by the Gulf Stream in that sector, would have made escape doubtful.

Traveling conditions overhead would not have been particularly bad. The average summer temperature on the Polar Sea is not far from freezing. The wind is seldom high in July and August, and there is daylight throughout the twenty-four hours.

Among the adverse factors of travel on the ice was the rough going. Fogs would have delayed us. Raw cold and dampness would have made us thoroughly uncomfortable after the first few days. How far our strength would have lasted on reduced rations while pulling a heavy sledge is a matter for the most serious reflection.

Of course I remember that the British did all their South Polar work pulling their sledges by hand. But we can not forget that they were working over an ice-cap with a fairly level surface; and that they had no leads of open water to face. Yet their sufferings were terrible.

Bennett and I felt confident that, in a pinch, we could fight our way back to land. We would navigate along the ice just as any mariner navigates on board a ship. We had two sextants for giving us our latitude and longitude by elevation of the sun. We had our sun compass to check our course. If anything happened to our chronometers, we should not easily be able to fix our longitude. But I had anticipated this very accident. I had studied carefully all photographs of the northern shores taken by Peary and others, that I might recognize any promontory that we should pick up.

In the summer-time pools of water form on the ice-pack. Sometimes these pools become large lakes. These and the leads compelled us to have with us some sort of boat. My plan was to put a canvas cover around the sledge and so ferry across. A hold-up on one side of the lead could well mean starvation. Peary nearly lost his whole party in this way in 1907.

We were equipped with Eskimo clothing. Our garments were of the skin of northern animals. Skin keeps out wind and is very tough. With the fur on the outside, one's body keeps cool in warm weather and warm in cold weather. Furthermore, such clothing is impervious to drifting snow.

For food we had items of high protein content, such as pemmican, and both biscuits and tea with enough sugar and chocolate to make them palatable. We planned to take fuel from our plane and use a small Primus stove. In very cold weather a man needs a hot drink before making camp. Otherwise he may freeze his hands and feet before he knows it. Moreover, raw meat, in fact any uncooked food, is a greater strain on one's digestion. If we got into trouble, we should have to husband our strength to the end.

We had a light rifle and about fifty rounds of ammunition. But I was not optimistic about finding game. Tho we might run into a polar bear or get a seal, I felt chances were ten to one against it.

During my stay in Greenland last year I acquainted myself with some of the native hunting methods. I counted on this experience to save us from starvation had our ammunition been expended or had we been forced to winter on the north shores of Greenland.

I deliberately avoided letting the Navy Department, or others, plan any special search for me in case I failed to show up. That is to say, I anticipated the impossibility of covering the vast area of the Polar Sea if Bennett and I were lost. The ice would carry us back and forth as it drifted. And we would march in the direction that we thought was proper—a direction that might be faulty. So it was to my mind a mistake to contemplate any real search of the ice-pack itself.

Repressed Emotions.—Dispatches announce there is to be no more swearing in Italy.

What is an Italian gentleman to do after missing a six-inch putt?

And what does a lady say when she can't find a match?

Does Il Duce expect to equip the mules with self-starters?

And if the idea becomes general on the Continent, whatever will they call Uncle Sam?—*Life.*

Seen But Not Heard.—Our opinion about the three-year-old American girl who was the first child to talk across the Atlantic when she called up her father in London is that children should be trained not to talk across the Atlantic until they are spoken to.—*Punch.*

Stroke of Luck.—A woman's hat was blown off in a London street and run over by a bus. On recovering it, we understand, she wore it home and was the envy of every woman she met, as they all thought she had the very latest vagabond style.—*The Humorist.*

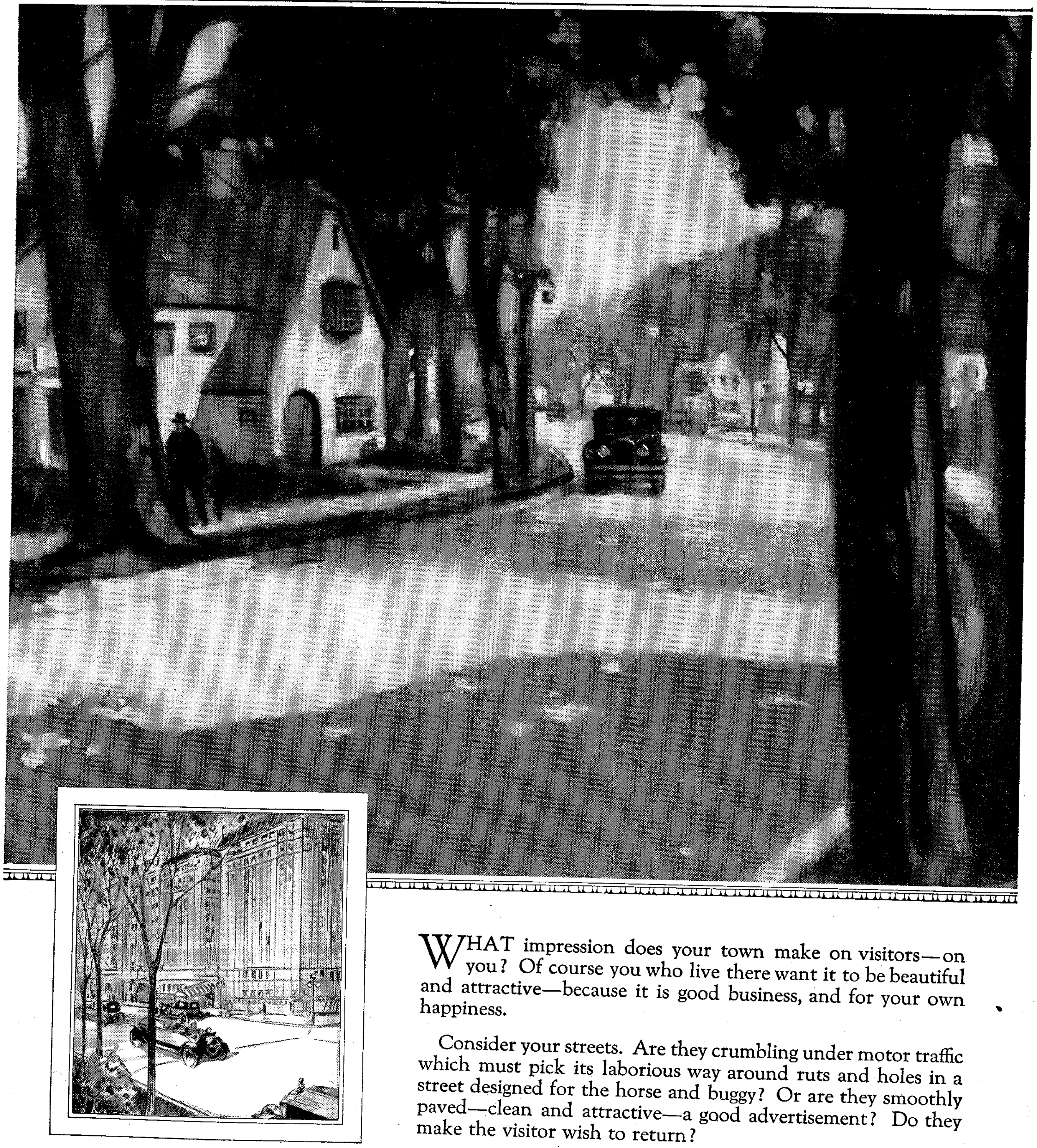
Fallen Star.—"Why is it that you have broken off your engagement, Alice?" asked her fair friend.

"Oh, my dear! He told me he was connected with the movies, and the very next day, I saw him driving a furniture van."—*Tit-Bits.*

Put It on the Air.—"Have you any ambition besides wanting to look beautiful?"

"Oh, yes—I want to be told I do."—*Life.*

Clean, Smooth Streets
OF LASTING BEAUTY



The lasting beauty and even surface of concrete pavement, combined with its remarkable durability under the heaviest traffic, make it the ideal material for downtown streets as well as for residential districts. Write Portland Cement Association, Chicago, for a booklet which tells all about concrete streets.

WHAT impression does your town make on visitors—on you? Of course you who live there want it to be beautiful and attractive—because it is good business, and for your own happiness.

Consider your streets. Are they crumbling under motor traffic which must pick its laborious way around ruts and holes in a street designed for the horse and buggy? Or are they smoothly paved—clean and attractive—a good advertisement? Do they make the visitor wish to return?

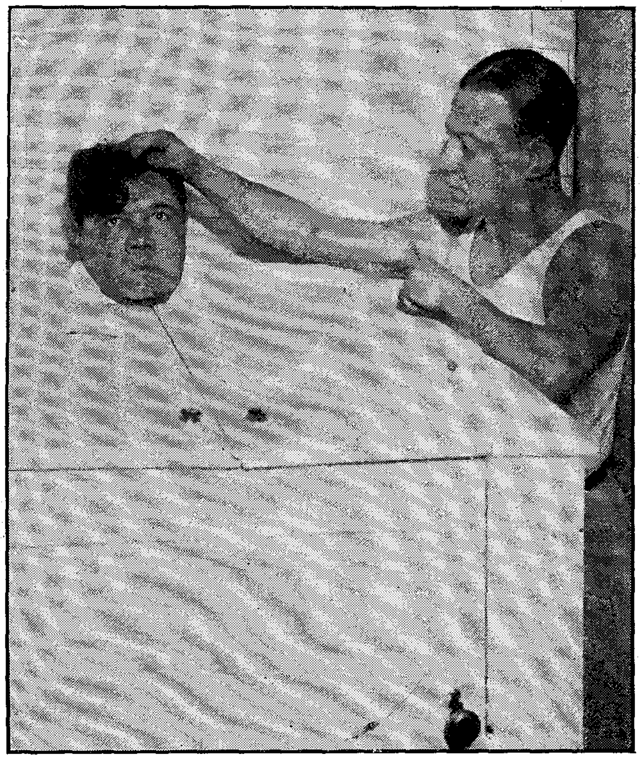
Concrete is the ideal pavement for this motor age—in roaring metropolis or prosperous rural town. It is economical both to build and maintain, distinguished in appearance and—the safest pavement wet or dry.

CONCRETE

for permanence

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

SALVAGING THE WRECK OF BABE RUTH



Wide World photograph

ANOTHER INCH OFF THAT WAIST-LINE!

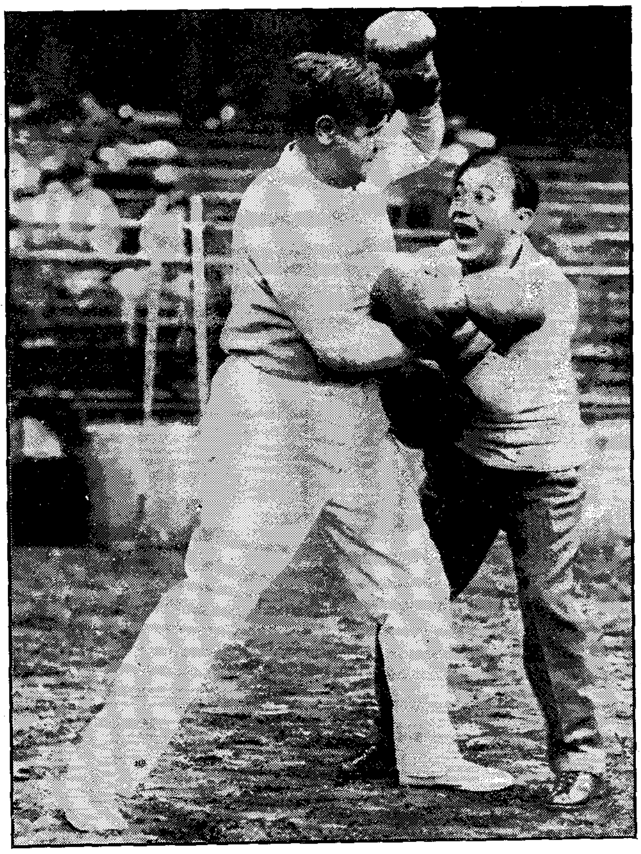
The sweat-box in McGovern's gymnasium supplemented exercise and diet in the heroic régime of the Babe, who is seen here in the hands of his trainer.

HIS BLOOD-PRESSURE WAS LOW and his pulse was high. When he stept on the scale his bulk registered 254 pounds. He was a martyr to indigestion, his much-abused stomach having "gone back on him completely." His once mighty muscles were soft and flabby. The slightest exertion left him winded—panting. He was having trouble with his eyes. Quite literally he was a physical wreck, this greatest of American popular idols, when, a little before the Christmas of 1925, he turned in desperation into Arthur A. McGovern's gymnasium in New York, seeking aid in his extremity—aid to "come back." But *could* he come back? Wasn't the big fellow too far gone? "He was as near to being a total loss," writes McGovern, "as any one I ever had under my care." And the famous trainer goes on to tell the world how he managed in a few months of hard work to pull the penitent Bambino out of the slough, giving us some samples of the régime by which Babe Ruth was enabled to make his celebrated "comeback." As Ruth himself proclaimed, "If I can come back, anybody can"; and the proof of the pudding appeared in the well-remembered transformation when, at the Yankees' opening game last spring, a new Babe Ruth trotted out on the diamond—a regenerated, rejuvenated and almost sylphlike Bambino, with a regular waist-line and a sparkle in his eye, once more fit to wallop 'em over the boundary and reign as the unrivaled demigod of fandom's roaring millions. He had worked off 44 pounds under McGovern's indefatigable hands, "his blood-pressure was up from 107 to 128, and his pulse-rate had been lowered from 92 to 78." Moreover, as Mr. McGovern reminds us in *Collier's*, the season that closed last October was the most successful one in the Babe's history, for—

> He led his league in home-runs, was second in the league in batting, and stood well up as a base-runner. During the world series, you will remember, he knocked three home-runs in one wild afternoon at St. Louis—a feat that had never before been accomplished during a series.

All of which insures an eager and respectful hearing for the trainer's conscientious account of how he worked the seeming miracle. But in telling us how Babe Ruth "achieved the almost impossible," Mr. McGovern asks us to bear in mind that the rigid program laid down for the Babe—one which he followed religiously—would not be by any means a wise program for the average man to follow. For, as the trainer explains:

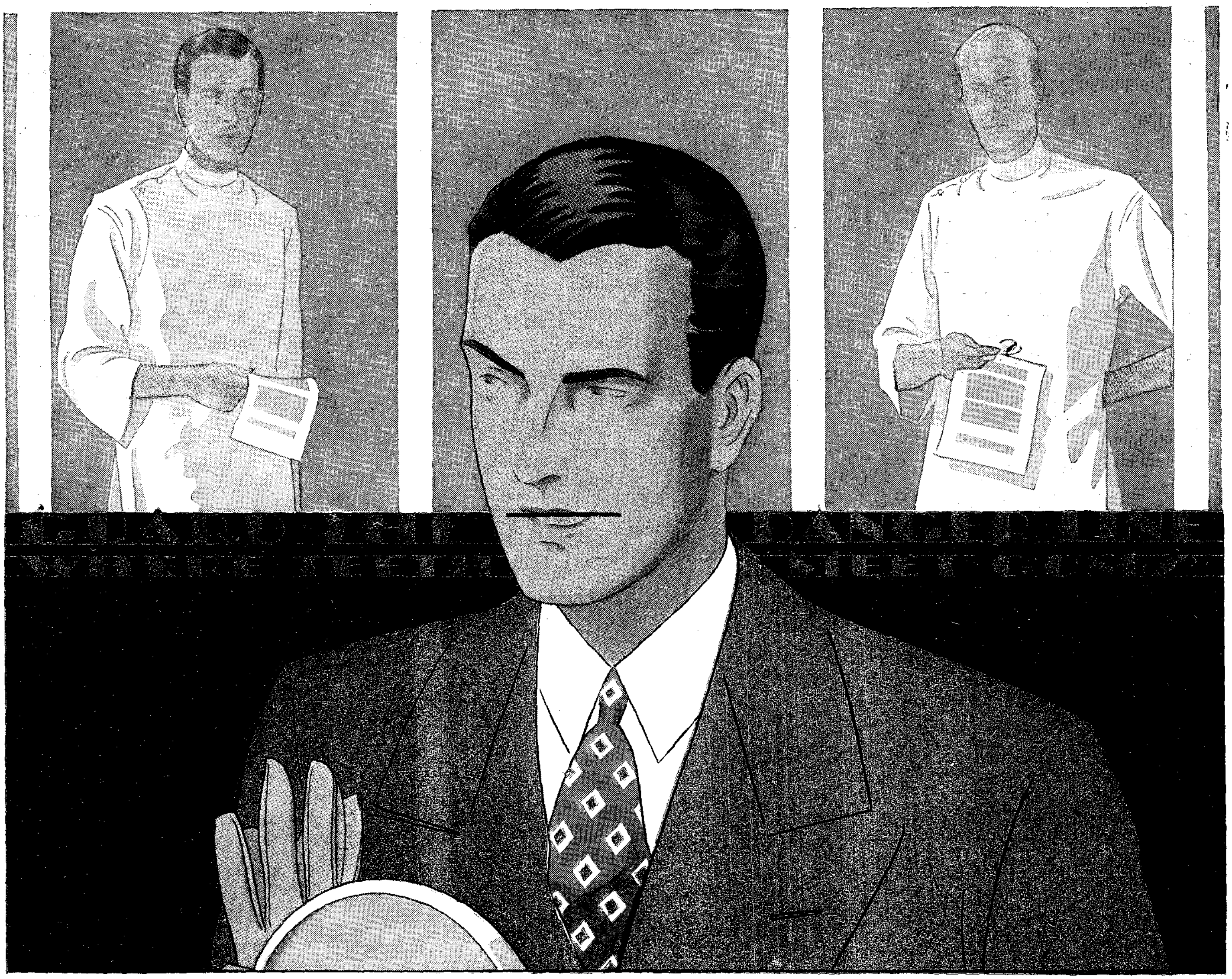
> The Babe is a superman. He can derive more nourishment out of a slice of bread than some men can get from a whole loaf. But the principle of regularity, of strict compliance with the rules of diet and exercise, must be followed by all who are trying to put themselves in better shape physically. Further on I shall give some exercises and diet suggestions for those who are more like their fellows than Babe Ruth.
>
> The first and most important thing was to put Ruth on a rigid schedule, with definite times for sleeping, eating, and exercising. This wasn't easy. Up to that time the Babe had done pretty much as he pleased, and had never practised self-denial. However, realizing the urgency of the situation and the fact that his future hung upon his ability to come back to health, he determined to cooperate with his trainer.
>
> On the new program, after being awakened early each morning, he went through certain bed exercises (which I shall describe in detail later), then drank two glasses of hot water and took a brisk walk before his bath, shower and rub-down. His breakfast followed. This consisted of a cereal with skimmed milk, poached eggs or bacon or a lamb chop, one slice of toast and one cup of weak tea or hot water. After breakfast he rested for half an



P. & A. photograph

NO REST FOR THE "BIG 'UN"

Even when he went to star before the cameras of Hollywood, Trainer McGovern kept him working as above, between the scenes or calls to "location," to get him fit for the ball season.



THEY HAVE REACHED A VERDICT

Dentists say we must guard The Danger Line by neutralizing the acids which attack our teeth and gums.

For years, there has been a great deal of confusion regarding dentifrices. There are dozens of tooth pastes on the market — dozens of theories on what constitutes proper oral hygiene. Millions who regularly brush their teeth nevertheless suffer from tooth decay and gum infection.

E. R. Squibb & Sons felt certain that their warning to guard The Danger Line from acids was correct in every way. But they thought that in view of the existing confusion the public should receive official advice.

So it was decided to make an investigation of the matter. A questionnaire was sent to every dentist in the country. Their answers told us what the dental profession thought was the greatest danger to the teeth and gums, and also what was considered the best safeguard.

As a result, we offer you the combined opinion of the dental profession—surely the highest authority obtainable! And this is what they say:

95% *of the answers state that the most treacherous decay and gum infection occurs where teeth and gums meet—the place known as The Danger Line—especially at that part of The Danger Line between the teeth where a toothbrush cannot reach.*

95% *agree that mouth acids are the most frequent cause of tooth decay and infected gums.*

85% *state that Milk of Magnesia is the best product to neutralize these dangerous acids.*

The dental profession has given you its verdict. It constitutes the most convincing evidence that Squibb's Dental Cream brings real protection. For it contains more than 50% of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia in a most convenient form. The Milk of Magnesia not only neutralizes acids in the mouth, but tiny particles of it lodge at The Danger Line after brushing and protect your teeth for a long time after.

© 1927

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

Squibb's Dental Cream meets every requirement of a correct dentifrice. It cleans thoroughly—it soothes and heals the gums — relieves sensitive teeth — contains no harsh grit or abrasives—is pleasant to use.

In the face of these facts, no one should be confused as to the correct way to protect teeth and gums. Just see your dentist regularly. Guard The Danger Line by using Squibb's Dental Cream, made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia. At all druggists —only 40c for a large tube.

THE "PRICELESS INGREDIENT" OF EVERY PRODUCT IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER

All the world respects these

SPANNING the headwaters of the most important river in the world, the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul form a unique economic unit. Backed by the industrial communities of the North Central States, and facing the tremendous sweep of the great Northwest with all its potentialities and raw wealth, these Twin Cities have attained a dominance in their quarter of the Nation that has no parallel.

For almost a century they have grown side by side, guiding the destiny of the Northwest. When timber was the greatest industry of Minnesota and Wisconsin, these were famous lumber towns. When wheat became king, these two were the greatest milling cities in the world. And now that diversification is making history in the Northwest, they have risen together to new heights as the industrial and commercial metropolis of one of the most remarkable agricultural regions in the world.

LOCATION: By St. Anthony's Falls, at the head of navigation. On the fringe of the great forest region of Minnesota and Wisconsin, where the open plains begin to sweep westward. Metropolis of a region embracing northwest Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana.

INDUSTRY: Not only do the Twin Cities absorb the varied products of all the Northwest as a primary market, but they in turn supply the tools of production and all the needs of higher standards of living. Here is the largest manufacturing and distributing center in America for tractors and agricultural implements. The leading industries include grain, flour and mill products; metal working; clothing and textiles; printing and publishing; wood working; railroad shop construction; bread and bakery products.

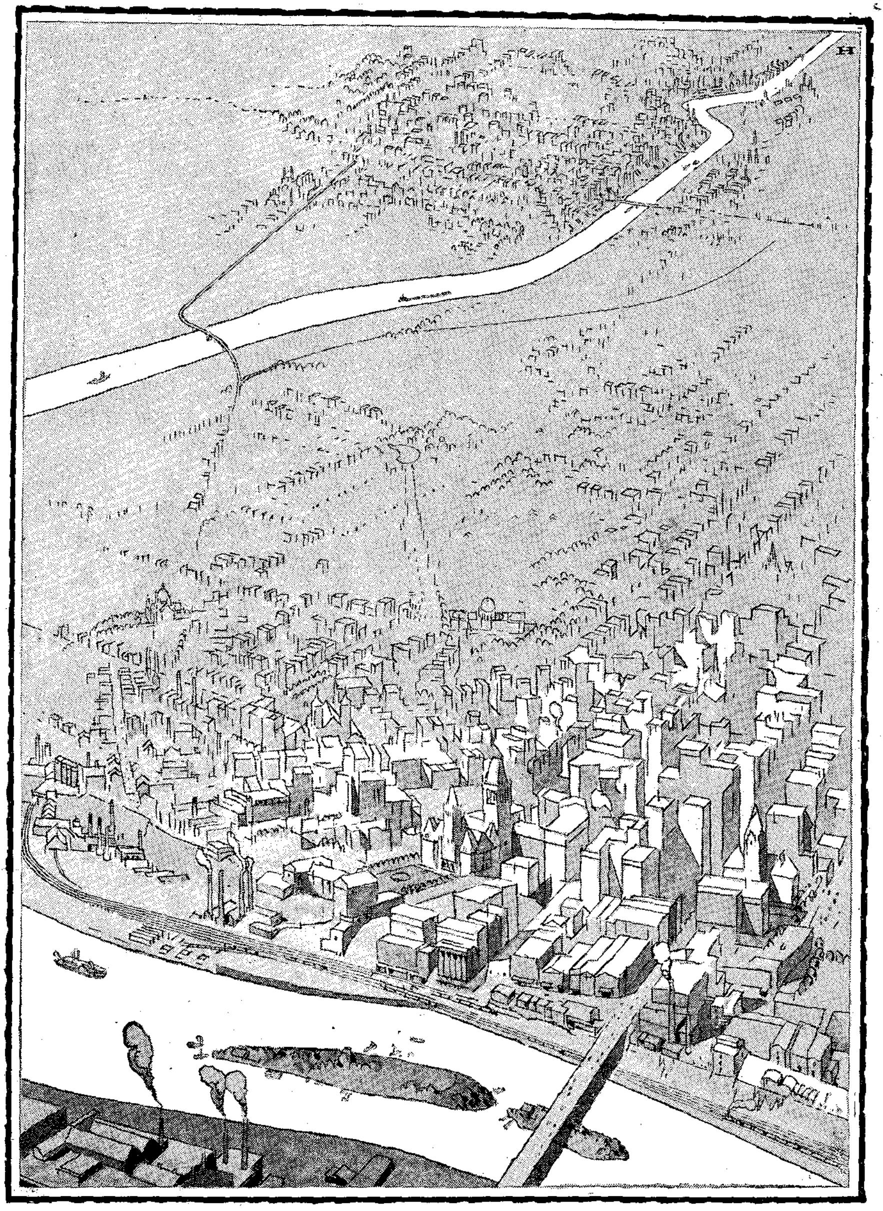
AGRICULTURE: Statistics on production run into tremendous figures. Grain yields a billion dollars, yet the total value of dairy, livestock, and other diversified farm products *has already swept beyond that figure.* Egg and poultry production has doubled in the last five years; alfalfa acreage has tripled. The farmers of Minnesota alone earn $200,000,000 on butter annually.

TRANSPORTATION: Twelve trunk lines radiate from the Twin Cities, making them both heart and head of the Ninth Federal Reserve District with a population of 5,341,897! The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul binds the Twin Cities to Milwaukee and Chicago with a double-track system over which run some of the most famous limited trains in America.

They grow in beauty

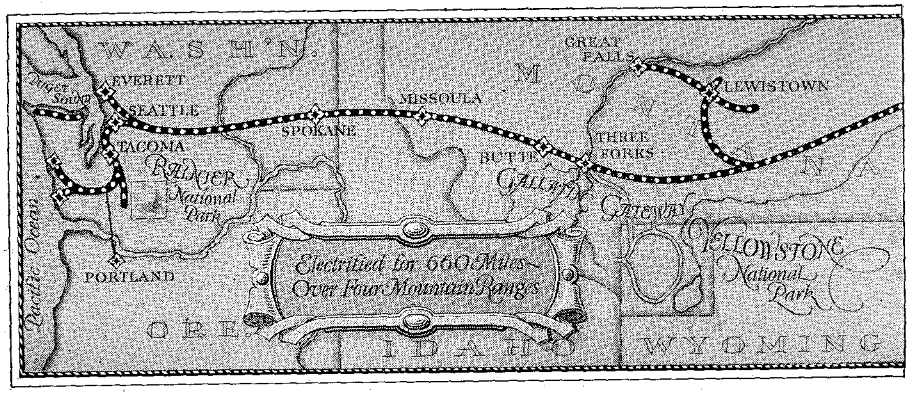
Beauty has governed the civic ideal of both cities, so that today there is no more delightful place of residence than here. Within corporate limits are the Falls of Minnehaha. The sandy shores of blue Minnetonka and Nokomis are circled by splendid boulevards and dotted with boat clubs.

Magnificent boulevards and parks, distinguished hotels and famous old clubs, excellent theatres and restaurants, libraries, art galleries and educational institutions, give these cities a charm and mellowed culture doubly emphasized by the vigorous youth of the region they serve.



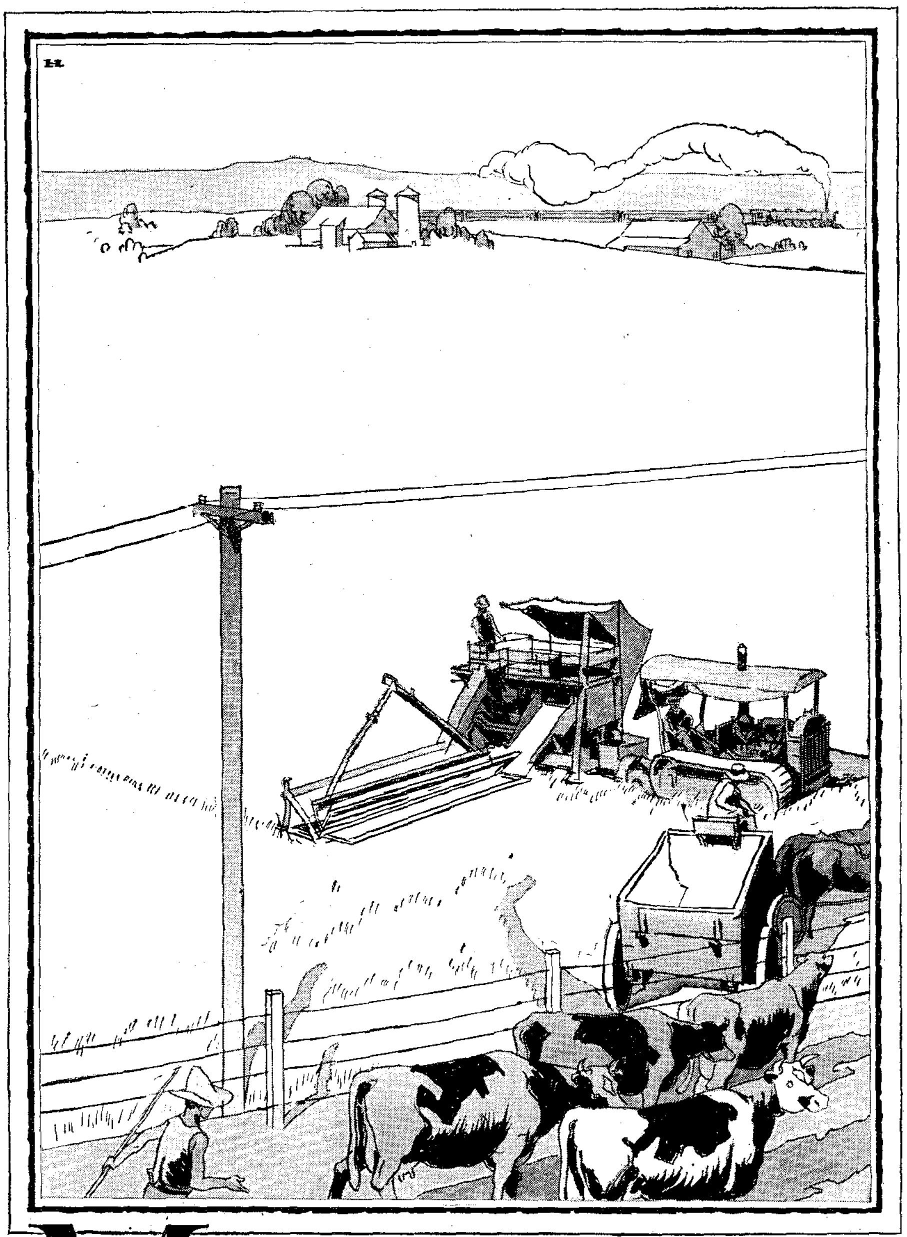
SHORTEST AND MOST MODERN
ROUTE TO THE
PACIFIC AND FAR EAST

The



The recognized route between Chicago, Milwaukee and Twin Cities,

Twin Guardians of the Northwest



Where trails begin and end

THE importance of the Twin Cities both as a clearing-house for the products of the Northwest and as a distributing point cannot be overestimated. Only railroad service of the highest order can meet their requirements.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway operates 14 trains daily between Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul. This service includes some of the most famous trains in the world.

In 1851 the Milwaukee Road extended from Milwaukee to Waukesha. It grew steadily into a vast system 11,000 miles long employing 60,000 men. Its lines extend in all directions over the entire northwestern block of the United States: From Chicago to Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Sioux City; to Milwaukee and the upper Michigan Peninsula; to the Twin Cities and Duluth; westward to Rapid City in the Black Hills; to Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, the Olympic Peninsula and the Pacific.

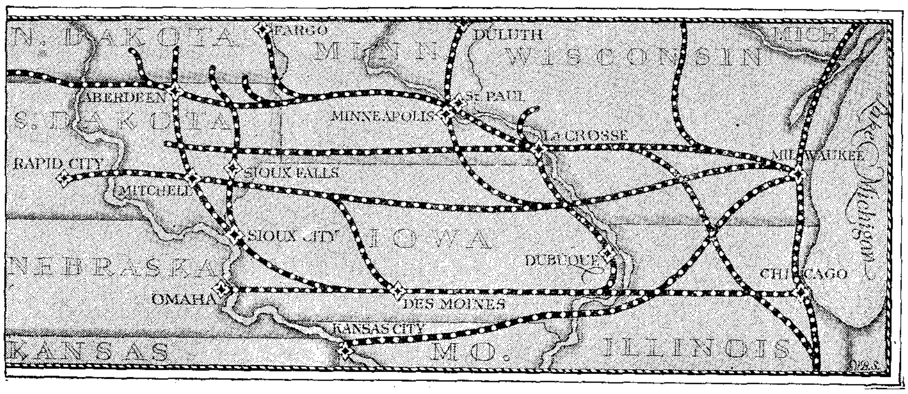
Six hundred and sixty miles from Montana to the sea *are electrified.* Hydroelectric power, generated in remote valleys, sends the great trains humming across the Belt, Bitter Root, Rocky and Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound. Milwaukee passenger cars are now being *equipped with roller bearings*—another revolutionary improvement first adopted by this road.

Through glorious country

The famous *Pioneer* is the favorite between Chicago and the Twin Cities; but if you are bound for the Coast, by all means go by the *Olympian,* the de luxe limited that ranks with the finest trains in the world. The *Olympian* and the *Columbian* travel to shipside at Seattle or Tacoma, after passing the most beautiful and diversified scenery in America, through a great industrial and agricultural empire in the making.

MILWAUKEE ROAD

TO PUGET SOUND
THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY
ELECTRIFIED



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Make a check before the region that interests you. We have the closest co-operation with Chambers of Commerce and other business organizations who will supply you with detailed information.

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- ☐ Inland Empire
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- ☐ Agricultural Montana
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- ☐ Omaha—The Western Gate
- ☐ Minneapolis-St. Paul
- ☐ Wisconsin
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At noon—each day
JAPAN TEA
Restful as a noonday nap

Just a cup or two of Japan Green Tea to finish off your luncheon.

Ten minutes' relaxation as you drink it slowly, every mouthful fully savored, *lingered* over to prolong the joy of its delightful flavor.

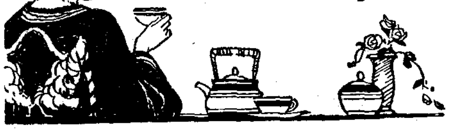
You'll feel its restful influence in every single nerve.

You'll get up refreshed and full of energy, ready to enjoy a better afternoon of work or recreation.

You'll make it daily practice after just a trial or two!

Japan Green Tea is tea at its best—the *natural* leaf, uncolored and unfermented, with all the flavor-laden juices preserved by immediate sterilization.

Specify Japan Green Tea when you buy. Put up for the home in packages under various brands. Several grades and prices. The best will cost you only a fraction of a cent a cup



hour and then took another walk or some gym exercises.

Between breakfast and luncheon he drank at least two glasses of hot water. Luncheon, eaten at least two hours before the afternoon exercise, consisted of a vegetable or fruit salad. In the afternoon he drank more hot water.

Dinner, the Babe's big meal, usually consisted of lamb or chicken or fish, at least two vegetables, lettuce or raw cabbage salad, a dessert of fresh fruit and a glass of milk or hot water. Then he took another walk before turning in early.

Here are some other health rules which were included in his program:

No water with meals. The practise of drinking with meals is harmful in that it tends to wash the food down before it has been thoroughly masticated.

No cold water. Cold water often causes stomach distress, so hot water, which is a great aid in cleansing the system, was substituted.

No eating between meals or just before retiring. Since the diet outlined was constructed so as to furnish plenty of energy for the prescribed daily activities, eating between meals was neither desirable nor necessary. Eating before going to bed is conducive to insomnia—one of the Babe's troubles.

No red meats. This restriction was necessary in Ruth's case, altho in most cases red meats serve an important purpose and can not be dispensed with.

Fruits instead of sweets or pastries for dessert.

No medicine. When one is overeating and underexercising, no medicine can correct the resulting condition. Proper adjustment of food intake and physical activity is required.

Rest period of fifteen minutes to half an hour after each meal. This gives the blood an opportunity to go about the important process of digestion.

There is, you will notice, nothing startling or radical about the program that Babe Ruth followed. Any one who is flabby, overweight, run down, if he has any will-power at all, can follow the same routine so far as regularity and diet are concerned. And here are the bed exercises, which I find are decidedly popular because most persons prefer exercise that does not require special apparatus. They may seem like very simple movements to you, but I'll guarantee that you will derive more healthful benefits from them than if you got up and juggled a fifty-pound dumb-bell. Whether you're ten years old or fifty, you can perform these without harm or strain. Let's go:

1. First throw off the bed covers. Lie on your back. Place your pillow on your chest. Grasp one end in each hand and push the pillow straight up toward the ceiling, at the same time bringing the knees up over the chest. Back to starting position. Repeat ten times.

2. Hold pillow as before. Raise both hands back over head and take a deep breath. Hold your breath while you swing the right leg up and down five times. Repeat with the left leg five times.

3. Place the pillow between your feet. Then raise both legs up as far as possible, trying to bring the pillow, clasped between the feet, over your head. Repeat ten times.

4. Arms over head, legs straight, clasp pillow in left hand, raise left hand and right leg simultaneously and touch toes of right foot with the pillow. Repeat ten times, then ten times with left leg and pillow in right hand.

5. Clasp both hands across chest, holding as tightly as possible, and take deep breath, straining the chest against the hands. Offer as much resistance as possible with the hands, trying to keep the chest down. Hold your breath for five seconds and then exhale. Repeat ten times.

6. Clasp hands behind head, raise both feet up straight and at the same time pull head forward. Repeat ten times.

These exercises will start the circulation going, tone up the most important organs in the body—the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys—and at the same time use up only a small amount of physical and vital energy. For instance, you can raise your leg twenty times while lying flat on your back and use only the same amount of energy as to perform this act five times while standing up. Exercise thus performed in moderation is the only good exercise for the average person. Passive stimulation, it is called. Useless stunts may be harmful.

One reason why these exercises proved so beneficial to Babe Ruth is that they built up his abdominal muscles, Mr. McGovern explains, adding:

The only proper way to exercise the internal organs is while lying flat on one's back. In this position you have an opportunity to work on the organs from underneath—in other words, pushing the viscera up instead of down, as in movements performed upright.

The changes in Babe Ruth's measurements are the most remarkable that ever came to my attention. Every point denotes vast improvement.

From my point of view, the most important change was the rise in Ruth's systolic blood-pressure, from 107 to 128—or normal for him.

The reduction in his pulse pressure from 92 to 78 was another significant thing.

Another interesting change was in the chest measurements. While his chest decreased, due to the removal of the accumulation of fatty flesh around the upper chest, his expansion increased from 2½ inches to 5½ inches. He lost 8¾ inches around the waist. At the start his waist was 4½ inches larger than his expanded chest, and at the finish his waist was 5¼ inches smaller than his expanded chest.

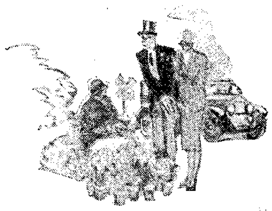
A reduction of an inch and half around his neck shows how much superfluous flesh Ruth was carrying. Reductions of 6 inches in hips and 1½ inches in thighs are also good. Biceps, calf and forearm increased in size.

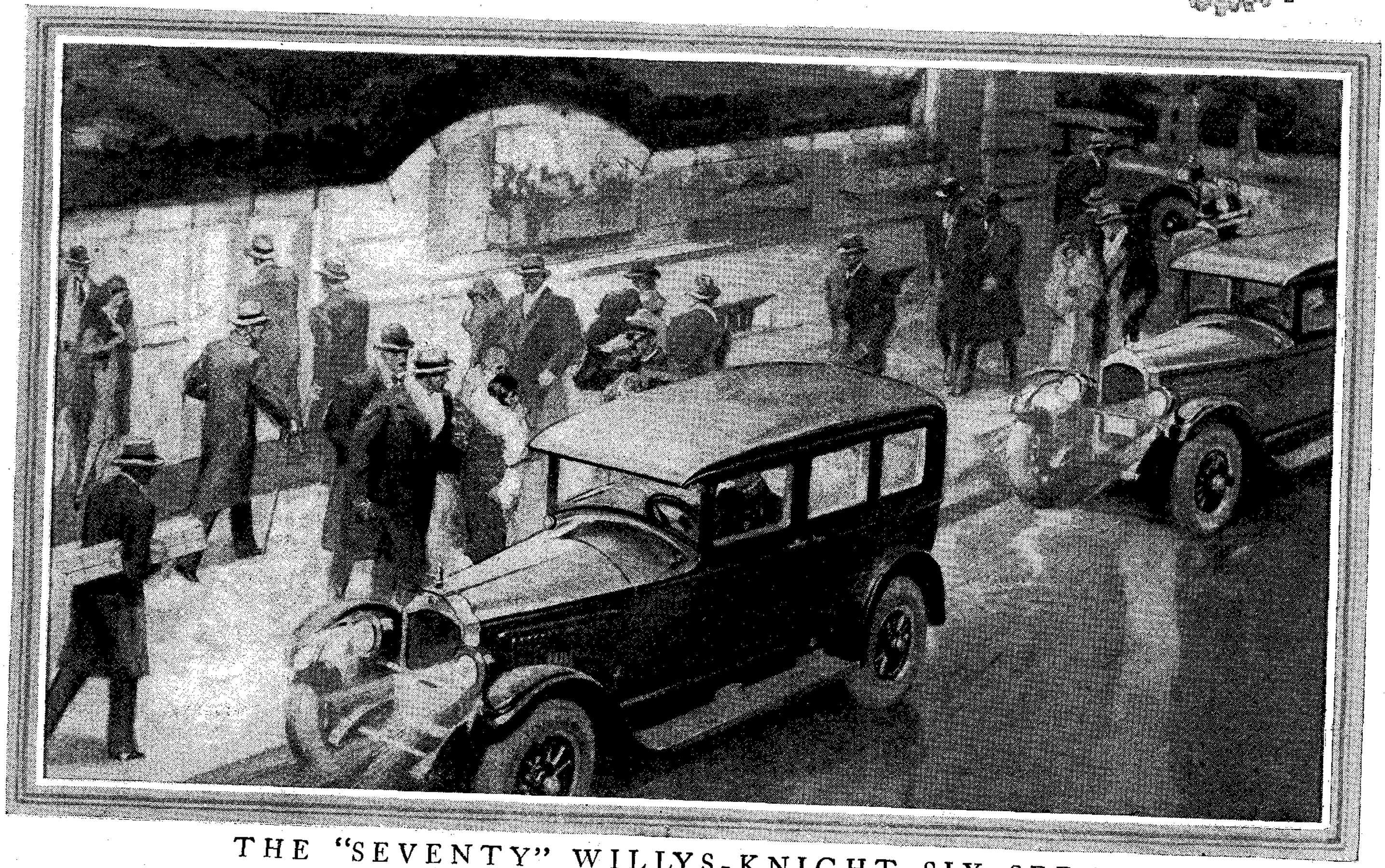
Don't try to match your average self to figures like these. But bear them in mind when you grit your teeth and determine to put yourself in fit condition. And don't overlook the Babe's inspiring remark: "If I can come back, anybody can."

Remarking that not many of us have as much time for exercising as Babe Ruth had, Mr. McGovern goes on to prescribe for his readers "a set of simple exercises that may be taken in your office before lunch or two hours after lunch." Thus:

1. Push your chair arm's-length away from the desk. Grasp the edge of the desk

ALL THE BEAUTY AND GOOD TASTE THE SMART WOMAN OF TODAY DEMANDS PLUS PERFORMANCE AND SAFETY ADVANTAGES YOU NEVER HAVE KNOWN BEFORE.





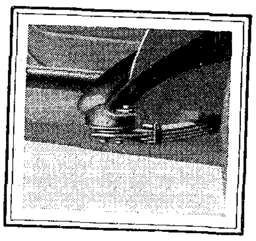
THE "SEVENTY" WILLYS-KNIGHT SIX SEDAN

AMERICA'S most up-to-date car. "And certainly one of the most beautiful," will be your own added comment upon examination of the "70" Willys-Knight Six.

The car the veteran owner prizes beyond all others—because of its apparently endless and even flow of power (the patented Knight sleeve-valve motor of the "70" Willys-Knight Six develops more power than any other stock engine of its size ever produced in this country) . . .

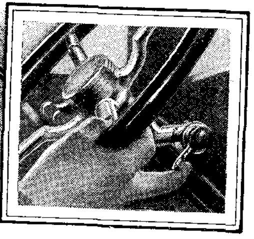
The car the experienced driver most delights in driving—because of its remarkable handling ease (a steering mechanism with the most efficient roller-bearing system of any American-built car accounts for that) . . .

The liveliest car of its price ever built (accelerates from 5 to 40 miles an hour in 14½ seconds, a new record for activity). With a speed range of 60 to 70 miles an hour, indefinitely sustained . . . Positive mechanical 4-wheel brakes, the same type as that used in over 97% of the finest European cars . . . You can drive the "70" Willys-Knight Six at any speed you will, always with a comforting sense of perfect control, perfect safety such as in all your motoring experience you have never known before . . .



Belflex Shackles—another exclusive Willys-Knight feature—take up all road vibration, keep the chassis permanently silent, lessen wear at every point of the car.

Most efficient roller-bearing system in steering mechanism makes this one of the easiest of all cars to steer.



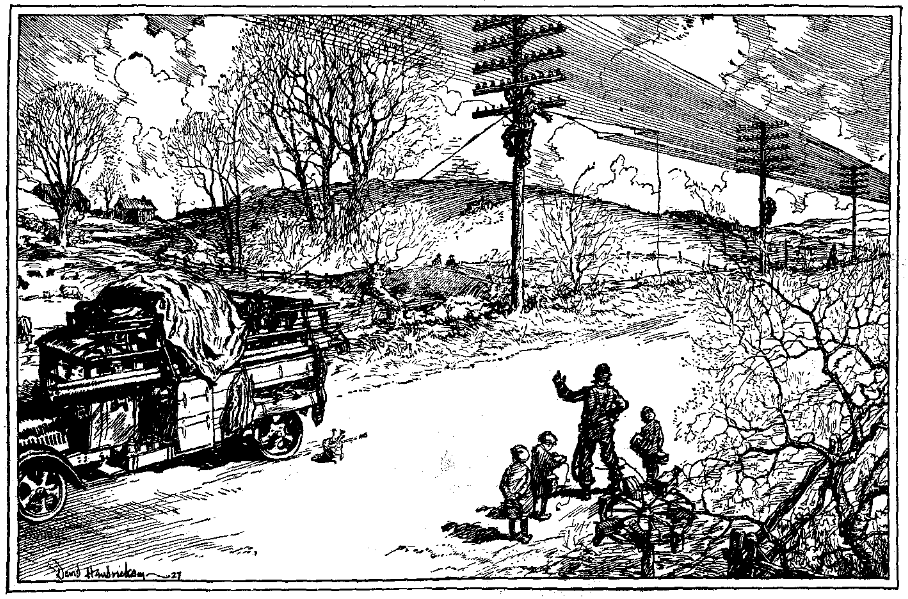
Light control within easy fingerreach, directly under steering wheel, a great comfort in night driving.

And when you add to these many substantial advantages the fact that here is a car absolutely immune from carbon troubles, in which there are no valves to grind . . . a car whose exclusive Knight sleeve-valve motor, alone of all automobile motors, actually *improves* with use . . . you will readily understand why the "70" Willys-Knight Six is everywhere held in such overwhelming esteem as America's most up-to-date and one of our most beautiful automobiles.

Examine it yourself—you'll delight in the beauty of it . . . Ride in it—you'll thrill to the comfort of it . . . Drive it—feel its responsiveness, its liveliness, the amazing power of it . . . You really owe to yourself a thorough knowledge of the new "70" Willys-Knight Six before committing yourself to any less modern car.

"70" Willys-Knight Six prices from $1295 to $1495. Willys-Knight Great Six, "for those who want the finest," $1850 to $2295. Prices f. o. b. factory and specifications subject to change without notice. Purchases may be arranged on convenient credit terms. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. Willys-Overland Sales Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

"70" WILLYS-KNIGHT SIX



Communication for a Growing Nation

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

THE first telephone call was made from one room to another in the same building. The first advance in telephony made possible conversations from one point to another in the same town or community. The dream of the founders of the Bell Telephone System, however, was that through it all the separate communities might some day be interconnected to form a nation-wide community.

Such a community for speech by telephone has now become a reality, and the year-by-year growth in the number of long distance telephone calls shows how rapidly it is developing. This super-neighborhood, extending from town to town and state to state, has grown as the means of communication have been provided to serve its business and social needs.

This growth is strikingly shown by the extension of long distance telephone facilities. In 1925, for additions to the long distance telephone lines, there was expended thirty-seven million dollars. In 1926 sixty-one million dollars. During 1927 and the three following years, extensions are planned on a still greater scale, including each year about two thousand miles of long distance cable. These millions will be expended on long distance telephone lines to meet the nation's growth and their use will help to further growth.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

with both hands. Push the head forward as far as possible and then downward, as if you were trying to touch the floor with your forehead. Back to upright position. Repeat ten times.

2. Clasp both hands around front of knee, bring knee up and face forward, touching chin with knee. Repeat ten times with each knee.

3. Clasp both hands behind head, raise both feet straight up and at the same time bring head forward. Repeat ten times.

4. Clasp hands behind head, elbows out straight, both feet flat on the floor. Turn the upper body to the left as far as possible and then to the right. Repeat ten times.

5. Still sitting in chair, raise feet up straight, arms straight out from shoulders. Keeping the feet up, bend over sideways, touching the floor with finger-tips of right hand. Alternate, using the left hand. Repeat ten times.

6. Stand up facing desk, with one hand on desk for support, heels together, toes six inches apart. Squat ten times.

7. Same position as in No. 6, make circle left leg ten times. Repeat with right leg ten times.

8. Standing, hands clasped behind head, drop head forward until it is resting on the chest, raise head until you are looking at the ceiling and at the same time resist the raising of the head with your hands. Repeat ten times.

Walking played an important part in Babe Ruth's "comeback," and Mr. McGovern recommends this form of exercise as beneficial for most persons—"but only if it is done properly." That it may be done improperly is indicated thus:

> If you walk briskly—say from your home to your office, directly after breakfast—and then, having perspired freely, sit around in damp clothes during the morning, the walk will have done you more harm than good. In addition to the danger of damp clothes, you have exercised too violently without giving your food a chance to digest.
>
> I recommend early-morning walks before breakfast. Put on a special walking costume, set out for a point about two miles from your home, return and then jump into a shower or plunge, dry yourself vigorously with a Turkish towel and get into fresh dry clothes. You will then be ready for a good breakfast and an active day.
>
> Don't, by the way, take showers or baths that are too cold unless you can stand them without shock. It is better gradually to taper off from warm to cold water from day to day.

Mr. McGovern offers much practical advice about diet, and has this to say about breathing exercises:

> Medical science tells us that oxygen and exercise eliminate carbon dioxid from the system. Carbon dioxid is fatigue toxin. A good set of breathing exercises to be taken either outdoors or by an open window is the so-called "stationary running exercise." Stand with your hands clasped on your chest, then "run" by bringing the knees up high alternately and at the same time take deep breaths.

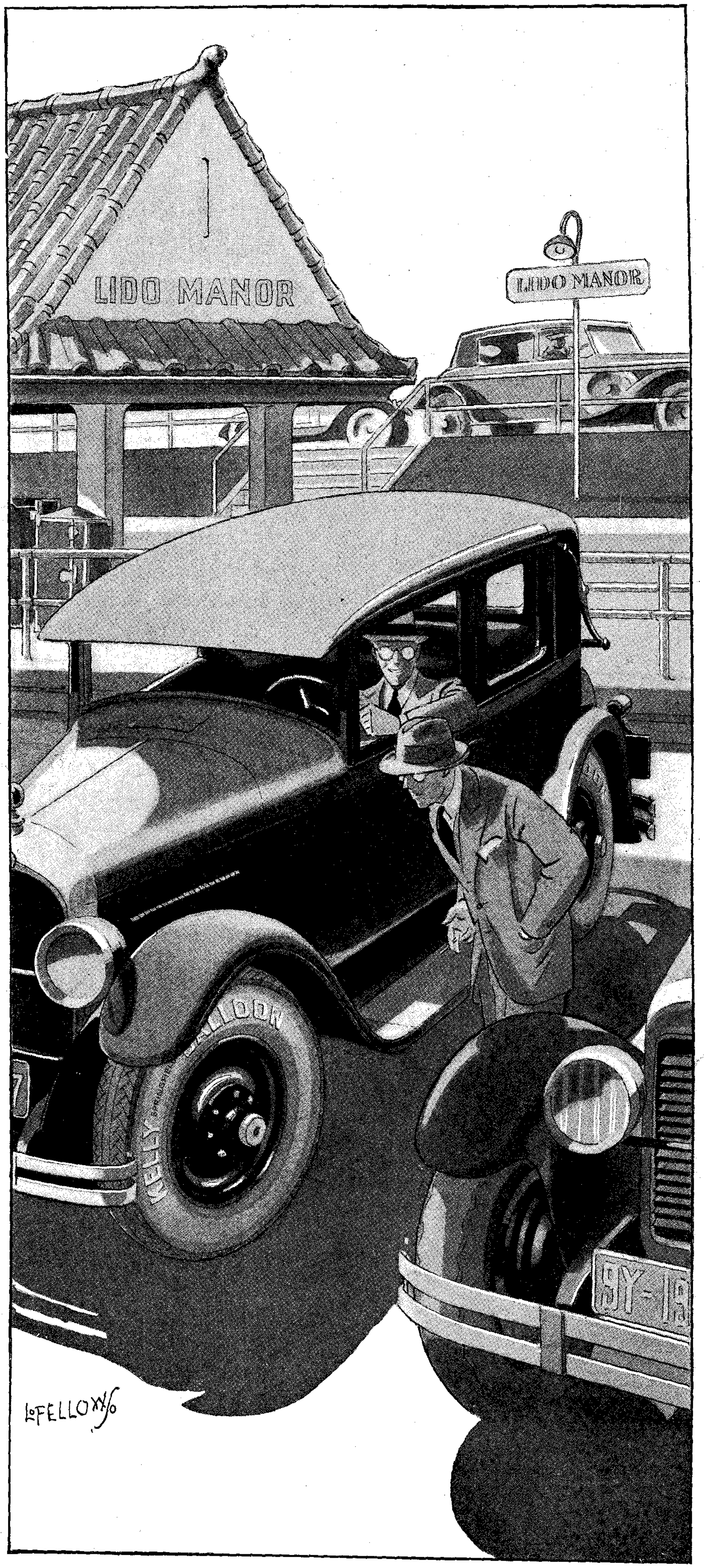
MOMENTS IN SPORT COMPETITION WHEN TIME STANDS STILL

FOUR killing miles—almost over now—with the Navy's eight close alongside Washington University's. The two shells fairly flew down the Hudson stretch, "their crews moving like motor-boats." And then came the minute that seems a year—there's one in every contest—sometimes at the start, sometimes at the finish, the minute where agony of the soul reaches its height, as Grantland Rice expresses it, and in this particular case, torture of the body as well. For Ulbrickson, heroic stroke of the Washington shell, snapt a ligament or muscle in one of his shoulders, just when the slightest break in the smooth rhythm of oars meant defeat for Washington, now so close to the finish line. Its rival, the Navy boat, drew surely and swiftly on. Telling the story in *Collier's*, Mr. Rice continues:

> It wouldn't have taken more than a quiver on the part of the Western stroke to scramble up an undertaking which had started nearly a year before, 3,500 miles away.
>
> Just how long that last minute was to Ulbrickson will never be known. But there wasn't a kink in the movement of his blade as he helped to drive the Western shell along and keep it in front to the end by one of the slimmest margins in the history of four-mile rowing.

The "longest minute" doesn't necessarily come in the actual contest itself, as one ex-champion woman tennis star confided to Mr. Rice, for she said to him:

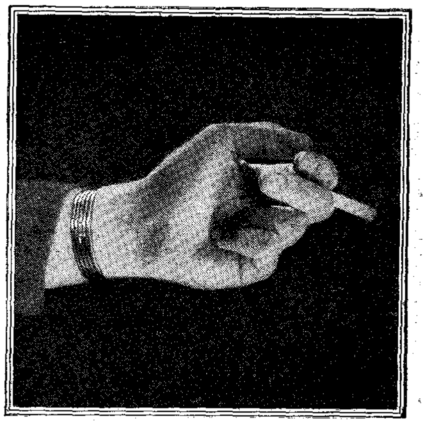
> "I have never been sure whether it was the minute before I was to step out on the court for a final championship match before a big crowd or the last minute or two of play, when I reached a state of exhaustion and was wondering if my lagging feet could take another step.
>
> "You say the boxer under those same conditions has a harder time, for he may be knocked down. To be knocked completely unconscious would have been a welcome relief. When the match was finally over I knew I had been through two nightmares—the last minute or two before the match started and the last minute or two of the actual contest which brought me my first national title."
>
> It would be interesting if some one with a reliable measuring machine would time the longest minute in sport. For there are times when that sixty-second interval seems to be half a century or the bigger part of a lifetime.
>
> When Tony Lazzeri, in the last game of the last world series, stept up to bat with the bases full, he had to wait about fifty seconds while Grover Cleveland Alexander shuffled across the field to the pitcher's box. But to the waiting Tony those fifty seconds were something like fifty weeks. He probably thought Alexander never was going to finish that slow, unworried hike. By the time Alexander finally began pitching, the nerve tension had grown so great that Lazzeri was a doomed being, all set for the strike-out.
>
> No one who has ever played football can forget the agony of that last minute or two before the kick-off. After the first tackle and the first play this nerve strain



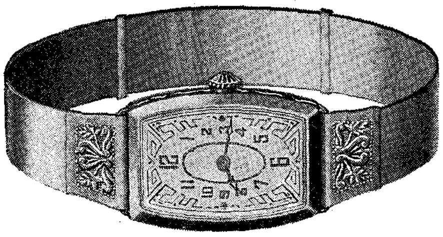
"What do you have to pay for tires, Alec?"
"Don't know; I've never had to buy any."
"Why, you've had your car almost two years."
"Yes, but it had Kelly-Springfields on it when it was delivered."

Practical, Durable, Smart

The Wadsworth Watch Bands are easily attached, and the fastening is perfectly secure at all times

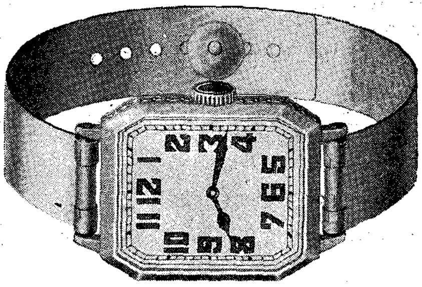


The Improved Ben Hur and Amazon models open in the center, fasten quickly around the wrist, and are held securely by a special safety lock



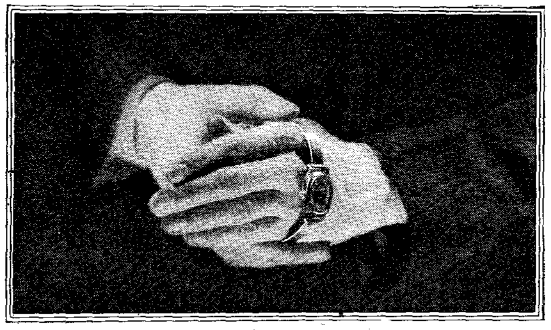
Diana Model

Designed exclusively for women. It expands to slip over the hand, is readily adjusted, and is held securely by a snap lock. Plain $7.50. Decorated $8.50. See other designs in Wadsworth Cases and Bands below. The particular Wadsworth Band you select may be fitted to any lady's wrist watch

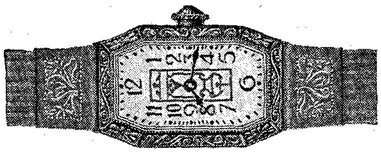


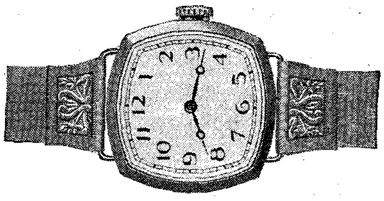
Improved Ben Hur Model

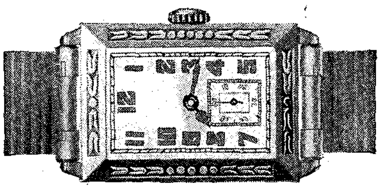
Designed for men. It opens in the center, is easily adjusted to conform to the wrist, and is fastened by a special safety lock. Plain $6.50. Decorated $7.50. See other designs in Wadsworth Cases and Bands below. The particular Wadsworth Band you select may be fitted to any modern strap watch

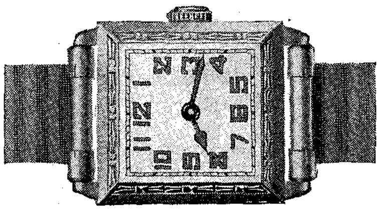


The Wadsworth Olympian and Diana models are expanded to slip over the hand, and then contracted to fit the wrist

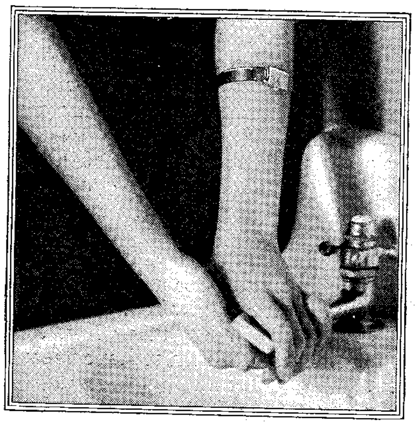




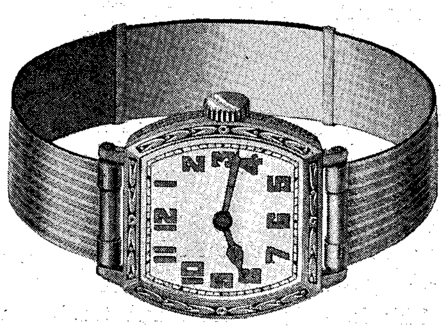




—these comfortable metal bands for strap or wrist watches



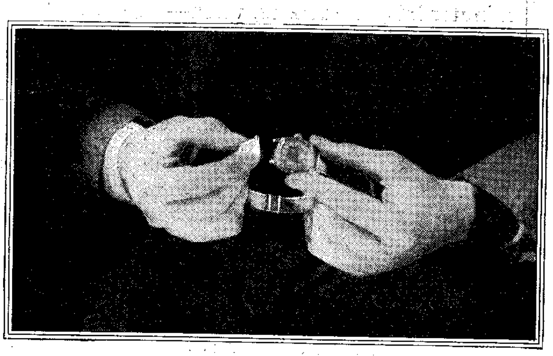
The Wadsworth Band in the Olympian and Diana models can be moved up the arm, out of the way, when you wash your hands



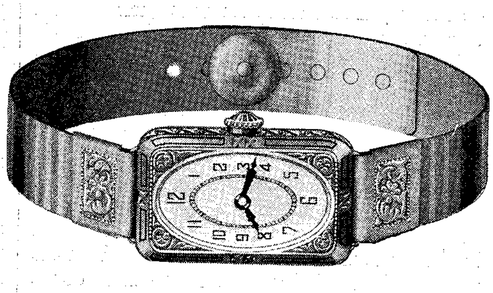
Olympian Model

Designed for men. It expands to slip over the hand, is readily adjusted, and is held securely by a snap lock. Plain $7.50. Decorated $8.50. See other designs in Wadsworth Cases and Bands below. The particular Wadsworth Band you select may be fitted to any modern strap watch

All the different styles of watch bands are of Wadsworth Quality 14-kt. gold filled over a base of durable and resilient metal to give maximum wear, comfort and beauty



Your jeweler can quickly and easily attach a Wadsworth Band to any modern strap watch or wristlet



Amazon Model

Designed especially for women. It opens in the center, is easily adjusted to fit the wrist, and is fastened by a special safety lock. Plain $6.50. Decorated $7.50. See other designs in Wadsworth Cases and Bands on these pages. The particular Wadsworth Band you select may be fitted to any lady's wrist watch

NEW SMARTNESS, new convenience, new comfort, new security and new economy—all these are now offered by Wadsworth in their new gold filled bands for your strap or wrist watch.

New smartness because each Wadsworth Watch Band is made in 14-kt. white or green gold filled, to harmonize with your watch, so that it will wear and keep its beauty as long as the watch itself. It will never become stained or discolored. It will always remain clean, bright and sanitary.

New convenience because it will enable you to put on your watch quickly and easily.

New comfort because it can not absorb perspiration or discolor the wrist and will always remain cool and non-binding.

New security because it can not become frayed or torn. Your watch is protected from loss by accidental tearing or cutting of strap or ribbon.

New economy because it never needs to be replaced during the life of the watch.

Men and women will find it perfect for both sport and everyday wear. Your jeweler can attach it to any modern strap watch or wristlet, easily and quickly.

Wadsworth Watch Bands are designed and manufactured by the foremost creators of style in fine watches, with thirty-five years of experience in the construction of cases for the leading movement makers and importers.

You are therefore assured of finding in them the finest quality of material and workmanship.

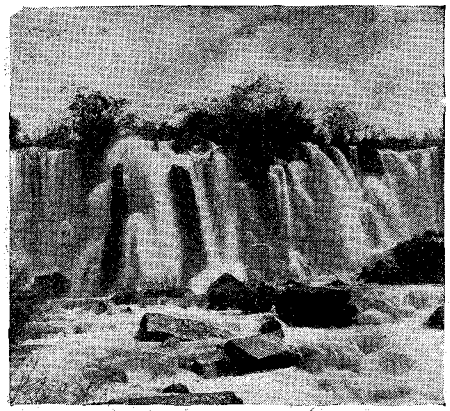
Wadsworth Watch Bands are made in two distinctive types: One, the Olympian model for men, the Diana for women, which expands to slip over the hand. The other, the improved Ben Hur model for men, the Amazon for women, which opens completely to put on the wrist, and is held secure by a special safety-lock.

Wadsworth Watch Bands are obtainable at all good jewelers. Go to one of these jewelers and ask him to let you see just how one of the bands shown here looks and feels when properly adjusted to your wrist. He will be glad to oblige you.

THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY
DAYTON, KENTUCKY
Suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio
Case makers for the leading watch movements

Wadsworth

WORKERS IN PRECIOUS METALS



Albert Falls, Natal, South Africa

THE LAND OF MYSTIC MAGNIFICENCE

of towering mountains, majestic waterfalls, beautiful rivers and verdant veld. The land of modern cities and native Kraals.

Where you can see—

- *The Great Diamond and Gold Mines*
- *The Quaint Kaffir Kraals*
- *The Mighty Drakensberg Mountains*
- *The Wonderful Victoria Falls*
- *The Magic Cango Caves*
- *The Beautiful, Speedy, Preening Ostrich*
- *The Glorious Cape Peninsula*

The South African Government Railways are internationally famous for comfort, speed, safety, convenience; dining and sleeping car service.

Write for free booklet, "Cape to Cairo," or send 12 cents (to cover postage) for fully illustrated 175-page travel book, "Cape of Good Hope."

South African Tourist Bureau

Bowling Green Offices, #11 Broadway

New York City

Beautiful Camp's Bay, Capetown

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

> wears off promptly, but it gnaws at the quivering soul until the game is on.
>
> "I had a young star," says Coach Biff Jones of the Army team, "who had his full share of skill and courage. I had told him I was to start him in one of our big games. But a few minutes before the game he was almost gray with nervousness.
>
> "I saw that he was in no shape to start, so I told him I had changed my mind and would probably not use him at all. I never saw color come back into a face more quickly. Within ten seconds he was laughing and talking again as if a great load had been lifted from his mind.
>
> "When the game had been under way about ten minutes I rushed him in before he had any chance to think it over. And he gave one of the best exhibitions of the day."

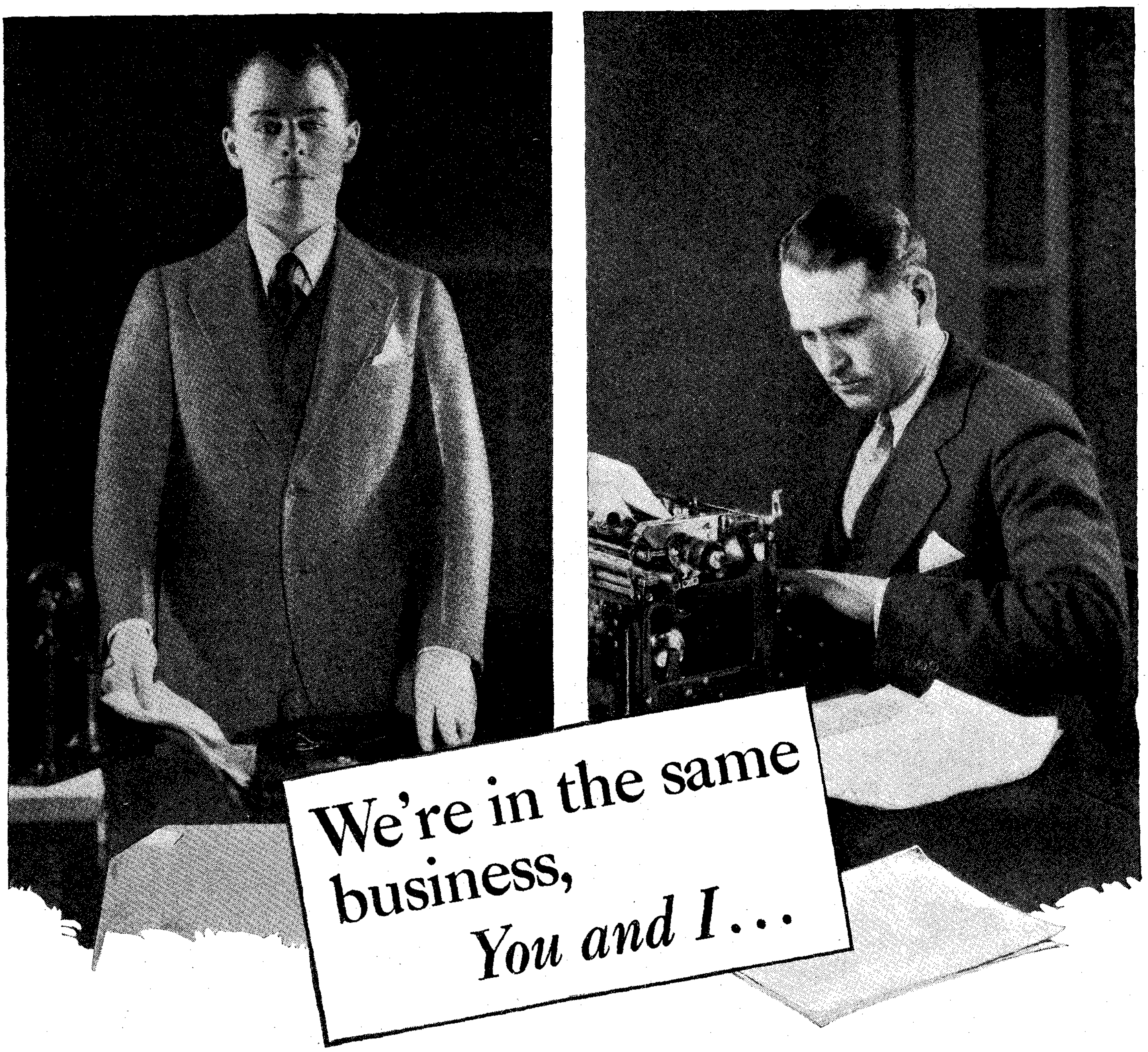
This last-minute thrill and throb can hit the spectator as hard as it soaks any competitor, observes Mr. Rice. During the last Yale-Darmouth football game he sat near two old Yale grads. "The game was drawing to a close with Dartmouth holding the ball in her own territory, the score was then 7—7, with about three minutes left," he relates, when—

> Suddenly Dartmouth started a march. Three or four plays carried the ball about midfield. Only forty or fifty seconds of the three minutes had been used in this advance when I heard one of the Yale grads muttering to himself: "This is the longest three minutes I ever heard of. Time should have been up two minutes ago. Why don't they call the game?"
>
> He was shaking all over in his excitement. Forty seconds had already seemed longer than five minutes, or possibly five hours.
>
> Then Dartmouth threw a long pass to Yale's eleven-yard line. A Dartmouth back raced for the ball with McGonigle of Yale. The Yale back got there first and started back up the field. He ran thirty or forty yards before he was tackled and thrown.
>
> Now Yale was on the aggressive. There were just two minutes left. But now, for that Yale grad, the second hand of the clock was whirring instead of crawling. Time was now on the wing, flying at full speed, until Yale made the winning score.
>
> Joe Dundee recently admitted that the longest two minutes of his life crawled by in the fourth round of his second battle with Eddie Roberts, the Pacific coast puncher.
>
> Dundee, the leading welterweight challenger for the title, had gone west looking for easy money, and Roberts had knocked him out in the first round. The old claim was advanced that Roberts had landed a lucky tap, so Dundee drew a return match in Madison Square Garden before a packed house of more than 20,000 spectators.
>
> Dundee, a smart, keen boxer, was outpointing the Westerner until fifty-one seconds of the fourth round had slipt by. Just at this point Roberts, a true hitter, landed on Dundee's jaw, and the Baltimore entry hit the floor with a thud. He took a nine-second count and then barely managed to reach his feet.
>
> Roberts had two minutes now in which to apply the dream-producing ointment. But Dundee kept his jaws covered with his two gloved fists and his stomach partly protected with his two elbows. And Roberts, a young fighter, was too eager and too anxious to close out the show in a hurry. Dundee entered that fourth round a young man. He must have felt fifty years old when he finally slumped to his corner. In the end, tho, he got the decision.
>
> There are also seconds that run into years. I still recall the desperate attempt Stallard, the English miler, made to keep up with Nurmi in the Olympic 1,500-meter race at Paris.
>
> For three minutes and longer Stallard clung to Nurmi's murdering pace. He stayed only a stride or two behind as the machinelike Finn moved along at world's record time to kill off any sprint on the part of a faster rival.
>
> About eighty yards from the tape Stallard tried to close the gap. His eyes were glazed, and he was lifting his feet as if his running shoes were full of lead. He saw that he could not overtake Nurmi, and then in those last few seconds he had to meet the challenge of a rival coming on for second place. He had nothing left, and each step that he took must have meant agony.
>
> Here were seconds that encompassed all of time in one man's life. Twenty yards from the tape Stallard began to stagger. He lasted until he was two yards beyond the tape. Then he fell as if he had been shot through the heart, completely unconscious. He lay sprawled with his face to the sun, as stiff as a dead man.
>
> It took twenty minutes to restore consciousness, and as far as the records show this once great miler has never been a factor since. His final effort took everything he had to give.

NO, SIR! ENGLISH BASEBALL IS NO PINK TEA-PARTY

THE infant industry of British swat is "putting on long pants," as it were. An account in the New York *World* tells us that there is now a baseball league in England with five teams, one of which successfully battled with the Chicago Cubs in 1925, and we read further that so sweeping is the craze for our national game among our cousins across the water that British sporting goods shops are unprepared to meet the demand for equipment, and consequently:

> Teams are either meagerly or oddly accoutered. Riding trousers and golf pants are serving for baseball breeches; rubber-soled oxfords, sneakers and golf shoes are employed; hockey and football shinguards are used to protect the catchers and umpires, and other similar makeshifts are to be seen. They, however, do not detract from the earnestness evidenced by their wearers to make a go of the American game.
>
> Britishers are not willing to call baseball an American game. A. W. Simms, third baseman of the Chipping Norton (Oxfordshire) team, told the London correspondent of *The World* that baseball was discovered in England by Capt. Abner Doubleday, later a Major-General in the Union Army.
>
> This, however, has been stated on previous occasions and hotly denied by patriotic Americans, who abhor the notion that baseball can have been anything but a native product. In 1907 rumors were current in England that baseball had been developed from "rounders," and this led



We're in the same business, You and I . . .

I'M an advertising man—so are you! I sit at a desk and write pieces such as this—and you advertise *yourself* every day of your life!

In the square set of your shoulders I read—Determination . . . your swinging stride says Self-Confidence as plain as print—in your fresh, well-groomed clothes I see a healthy respect for yourself and your job!

And I'm not the only one that sees and reads your advertising. The Boss sees it and remembers. The "best girl in the world" doesn't miss a sentence you silently "say" about yourself. Everyone who *sees* you is influenced by your advertising—*make it good.*

You'll find it a big help if you'll tell the nearest modern dry cleaner to call around regularly.

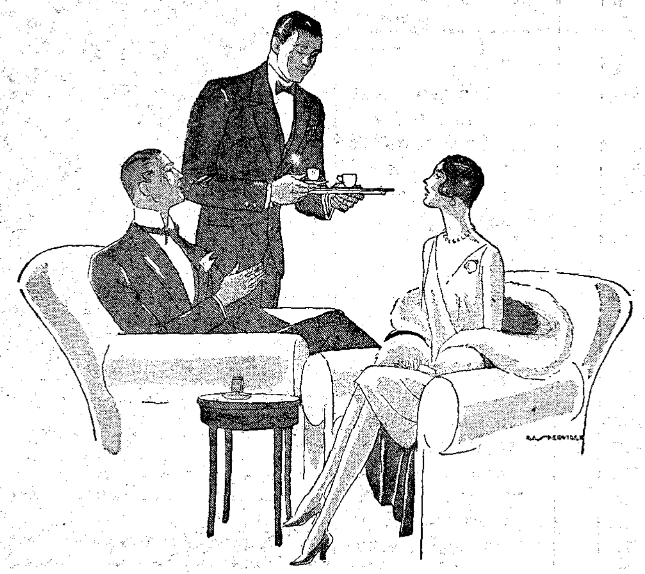
It's his job to make your clothes tell the truth about you. He'll keep your suits spick-and-span and *live*-looking. He'll freshen up the tired nap, wipe out grimy spots, and put "newness" back into your weary clothes and keep it there. The modern dry cleaners are pretty apt to be advertisers in your favorite newspaper, or any woman of your acquaintance will recommend one if you ask.

Right now, strikes me as a good time to brighten up *your* advertising a bit. What do you say?

Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning Industry by The American Laundry Machinery Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio

CLOTHES *DO* HELP YOU WIN

—Dry Clean Them Oftener!



«You should see these new suites on the Aquitania, Sir

«They're really extraordinary. Quite large and not at all the sort of thing the seasoned traveler has in mind when he speaks of a ship's stateroom.

«They're rather like charming guest rooms in delightful homes. In fact a few of the suites have Sun Rooms in which the walls have been treated to resemble stone, carrying out the country house idea, you know.

«Luxurious? I should rather say, sir, they have that touch of elegance that is so appropriate for our passengers.

«We are remodelling all our fast ships, making the rooms larger and more beautiful, and adding a number of private baths and showers.

«Any other improvements? The food, sir. That is now perfect. We have combed Europe for our chefs and they are experts. A la carte. On any of our fast ships you may ask the maitre d'hotel to prepare your favourite London, Paris, or New York dish, and be delighted with it. No—no extra charge.

«The service? As courteous and deft as always.

« Quite so, sir, that is one of the reasons the best people are found traveling Cunard.»

CUNARD LINE

AQUITANIA · BERENGARIA · MAURETANIA

25 Broadway · New York

1840 · EIGHTY · SEVEN · YEARS · OF · SERVICE · 1927

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

to the appointment of a commission which solemnly studied the subject. On December 30, 1907, the commission handed down its report. It was to the effect that Abner Doubleday was the inventor of the game, but that he had been in no way assisted by the game of rounders.

The commission went into the matter in the greatest detail. It found that in the year 1839, Abner Doubleday, on leave from West Point where he was enrolled, was spending the summer at Cooperstown, New York. Directing the games of some small boys, he conceived the idea of playing ball with two sides of eleven players each. It was from this game that the present form of baseball was evolved. Doubleday was born in Ballston Spa in 1819. His grandfather, a native of Lebanon, Connecticut, fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He, himself, was destined to fight with distinction in the Civil War, and to achieve the rank of Major-General. He was second in command at Fort Sumter when the bombardment that began the war took place.

Mr. Simms, who gave his theories to *The World's* correspondent, was under the impression that Captain Doubleday was born in England. But except for this important point, Mr. Simms is correct in his description of the development of the game in England.

He gives credit for its recent popularity to Fred Lewis, a scoutmaster of a Boy Scout troop. In 1912, Mr. Lewis, who lives in Chipping Norton, was looking for a new game for his boys. Baseball seemed ideal. It did not require much ground preparation, could be played after tea on a summer evening, and gave an equal share of play to all.

From this humble beginning, described in greater detail in THE DIGEST last fall, the game has grown to its present size. Of the five teams in the league, Chipping Norton Town Club supports three, and we read on:

Games have been played since 1923 with the Spalding Cup as the reward. Gradually equipment has been acquired, but not uniforms as yet. Mr. Simms points out that these are sadly needed, since, he says, "it is impossible to slide to third or anywhere else in your best suit, and with trousers held up with braces."

"Some enthusiasts, including Mr. F. Lewis," says Mr. Simms, "journeyed to Stamford Bridge to see the Giants and the White Sox on the occasion of their last tour in Great Britain and France. The game was a revelation to us, but despite this fact we were surprized to see the umpire allow, I think it was Bentley, pitch up some 'spit' balls. We were also surprized to see some awful bonehead play at times; for instance, two fielders collided with one another when going for a fly-ball. Arlie Latham would have made a good circus clown, but he was an utter washout as a coach.

"At the close of the 1925 season, the Town Club played the Chicago Cubs at home. The home team were without their star pitcher, and had to find a couple of substitutes, but despite this fact they stept into the game with both feet from the word 'Go,' and with the help of a couple of good coaches they managed after a hard-fought game to win by one run. This, I believe, is the first occasion on which an all-English baseball team has beaten an American.

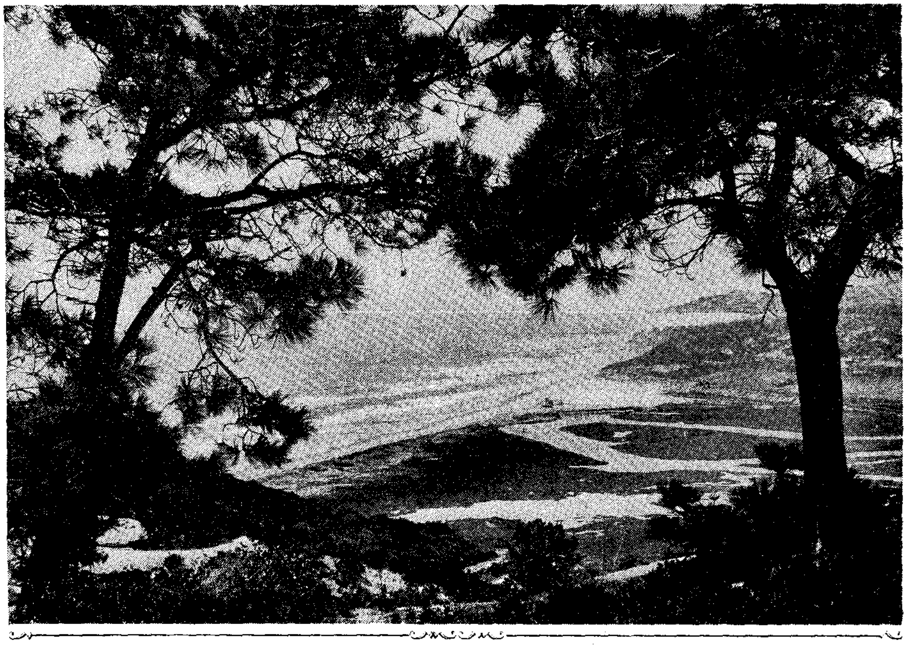
"As I mentioned before, we have learned the game chiefly from the rule book, and consequently we know the rules rather well.

"The season opens each year on Easter Monday and continues till September. Our great ambition has been to play a French team in Paris, but up to the present this has not been possible, owing to the lack of sufficient funds, but we still live in hopes."

A SCULPTOR WHO SNIFFS AT SOME OF OUR CHAMPIONS

MOST modern champions are cripples or monsters from a sculptor's point of view, and the only two athletes whom Peter David Edstrom finds esthetically interesting are Jack Dempsey and Douglas Fairbanks. In order to become champions, he explains, in *Sports and Vanities* (Los Angeles), the majority of athletes over-develop, or have been given bodies over-developed in certain directions, and so "the track man makes his body a running monstrosity, the swimmer, a swimming monstrosity. In art and in athletics the only civilization that rose above this trait was the Greek culture," and in their sculpture, which generally portrayed athletes, he finds a sublime balance and poise, embodied in life by Dempsey. The other extreme was brought home forcefully to Mr. Edstrom when he saw George Young, the conqueror of Catalina Channel, and he comments:

> Young looks like a human seal. Gertrude Ederle also has this water animal's physical characteristics.
>
> As a boy and youth, I was a metal polisher and remember being horrified one day when I saw how all the metal polishers looked: anemic, consumptive and shrunken. I quit and commenced to work in a slaughter-house, and, to my joy, in a few months I looked like a butcher.
>
> Now, to get back to the reason Douglas Fairbanks and Jack Dempsey have given me a passing interest artistically. Why only a slight and passing interest, I will explain later. Fairbanks has, first of all, a charming, buoyant, lovable temperament. He loves movement, just as we all did when we were children. To clamber, to run, to jump, to make believe. He is one of the most unsophisticated, childlike (I don't mean childish), men who have become famous. His imagination has the concrete element of boyhood imagination, which gives his every movement charm, style and life, and above all, the capacity to be kind, to love and enjoy—himself and others.
>
> Reams and reams have been written about Dempsey, of what he is and of what he isn't. All this, from gabby sport writers, interests me not at all. I am a sculptor and a psychologist, and I go to essentials. That Jack Dempsey has been a champion and is a millionaire has no great interest. The only value it has to me in this article is that instead of using some obscure person as an illustration, I can illustrate my ideas better by having a world-renowned figure to base my argument on. Dempsey has that supreme dignity



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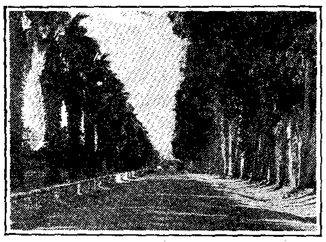

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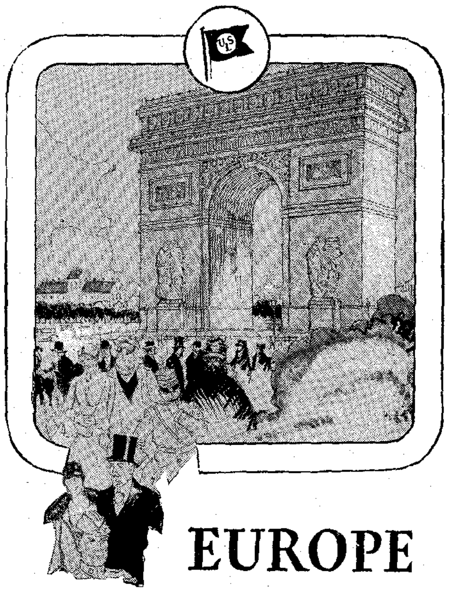

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

and poise seldom found in any animal excepting the cat family.

Gene Tunney, altho desperately seeking culture (and, for all I know, he may be a very bright young man), feels inferior; his grin is an appeal, his effort for poise awkward and wooden. His character may be golden, his intelligence penetrating, but artistically his movements are impossible. Perhaps military discipline ruined his style, just as jungle life preserved Dempsey.

Lenglen is one of the most marked instances of championship and ugliness, not only ugliness of form and movement. Only in some extremely successful business women and society leaders of my acquaintance, have I seen such a complete consumption and wearing out of all feminine graces as in Lenglen. To win, to win, at all costs. Her career, her temperament are so familiar to all that I need not go into details. An intelligence, an alertness sparkles in her eyes that is repulsive. Such alertness, that species of championship intelligence, is monstrous in even a business man from whom one does not ask much. But athletics was at one time a divine art, combined with sport and play.

The fighting fierceness and glory of Dempsey is not ugly. He is a natural fighter, not a championship-crazy cripple or monster. I do not think Tunney is, either. His vanity and ambitions lie in other directions. He only lacks artistic rhythm in his style and make-up, but the strenuous living up to the ideals of being a Marine may have accentuated his tendency to make a gentleman of himself.

AN EQUINE CINDERELLA

BLOOD "told" to the tune of 20 to 1 when a "butcher's nag" shot past the post as winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap in England recently. The horse, Priory Park, was bred by a Sussex butcher, and broke into racing fame three years ago as a two-year-old. A jinx seemed to pursue him, however, and he won no more races until his owner sold him to J. B. Joel for $15,000. Commenting on Priory Park's victory, *The Herald Tribune* remarks:

> That an outsider should win the first of the big spring English handicaps is not unusual, as the public is more or less at sea on racing form at the outset of the season. Horses that improve during the winter often score in early races, as did Priory Park, the so-called "Butcher's Nag," on Wednesday last. The event proves anew that good horses come from the restricted acres of the small breeder as well as from the extensive paddocks of the millionaire fancier. Blood has a way of asserting itself in every environment, and it is this characteristic that makes bloodstock breeding and racing so alluring.
>
> The English public probably classified Charles Howard as lucky when the colt won the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood. It was a quick return on an investment of £170, and doubtless other butchers were tempted to look for another Chatham II and Rocksage in the hope that fortune would also favor them. The luck of the beginner in breeding and racing is proverbial. Dr. Marius Johnson, of Kentucky, bred Sarazen at the outset of his career as a producer of bloodstock. The records show

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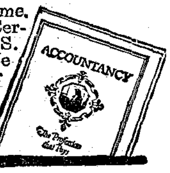

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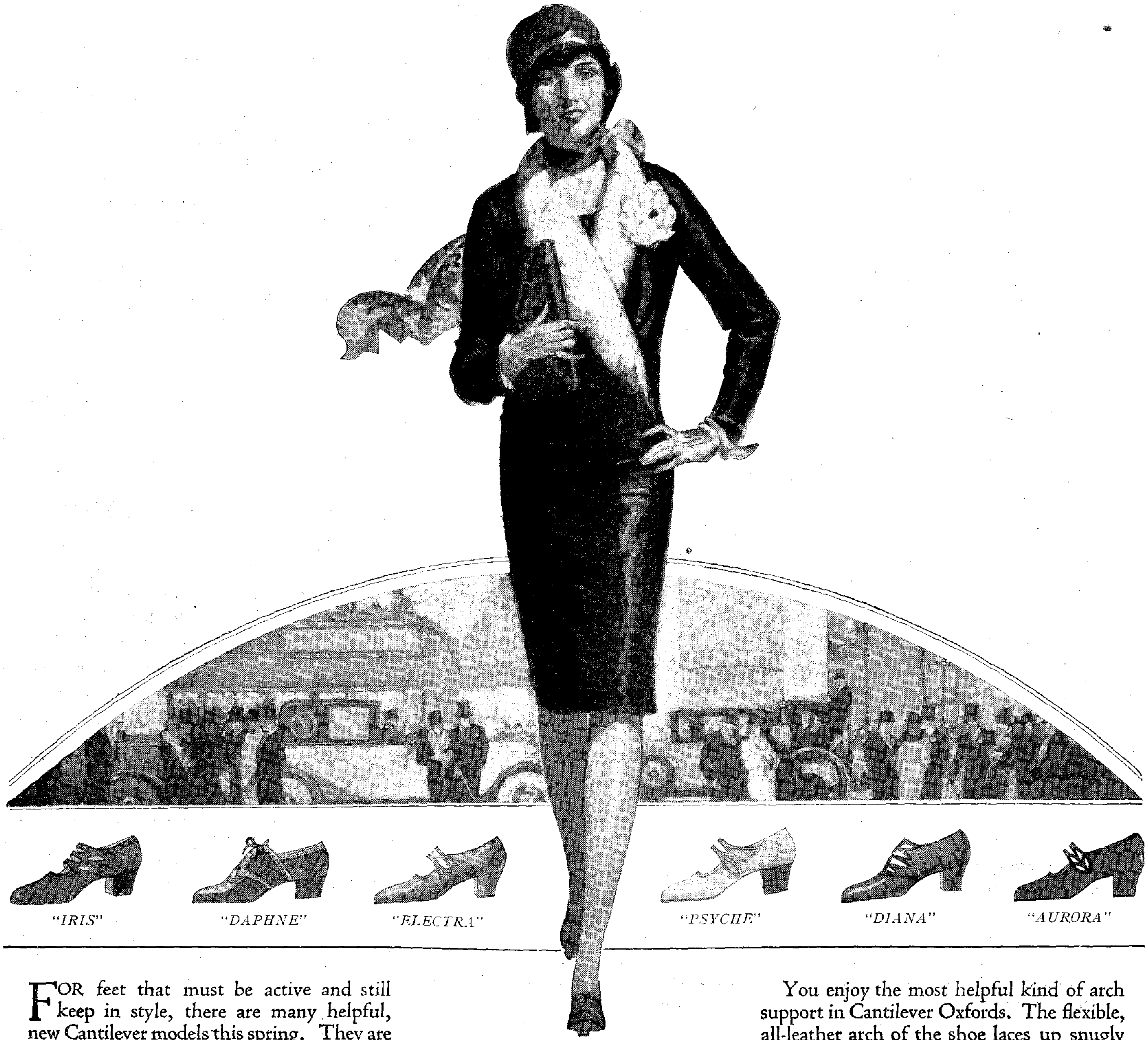

FOR feet that must be active and still keep in style, there are many helpful, new Cantilever models this spring. They are attractive shoes, beautiful to look at and wonderfully easy to wear.

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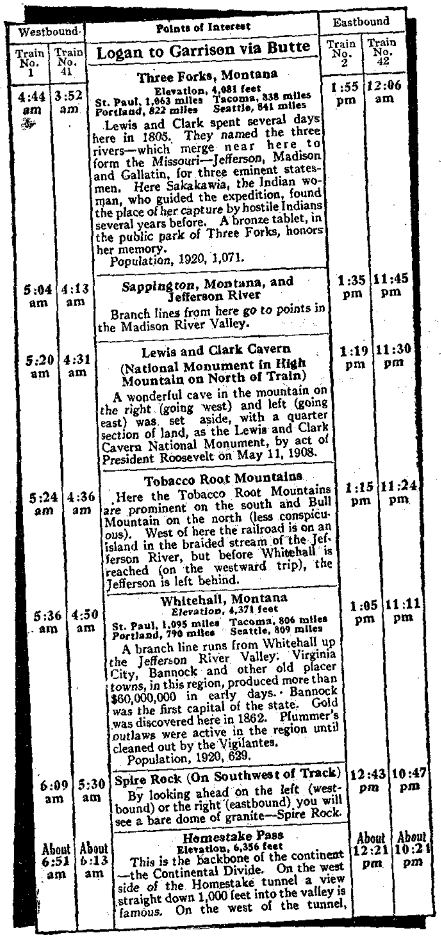

Westbound		Points of Interest	Eastbound	
Train No. 1	Train No. 41	**Logan to Garrison via Butte**	Train No. 2	Train No. 42
4:44 am	3:52 am	**Three Forks, Montana** **Elevation, 4,081 feet** **St. Paul, 1,063 miles Tacoma, 838 miles** **Portland, 822 miles Seattle, 841 miles** Lewis and Clark spent several days here in 1805. They named the three rivers—which merge near here to form the Missouri—Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, for three eminent statesmen. Here Sakakawia, the Indian woman, who guided the expedition, found the place of her capture by hostile Indians several years before. A bronze tablet, in the public park of Three Forks, honors her memory. Population, 1920, 1,071.	1:55 pm	12:06 am
5:04 am	4:13 am	**Sappington, Montana, and Jefferson River** Branch lines from here go to points in the Madison River Valley.	1:35 pm	11:45 pm
5:20 am	4:31 am	**Lewis and Clark Cavern (National Monument in High Mountain on North of Train)** A wonderful cave in the mountain on the right (going west) and left (going east) was set aside, with a quarter section of land, as the Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument, by act of President Roosevelt on May 11, 1908.	1:19 pm	11:30 pm
5:24 am	4:36 am	**Tobacco Root Mountains** Here the Tobacco Root Mountains are prominent on the south and Bull Mountain on the north (less conspicuous). West of here the railroad is on an island in the braided stream of the Jefferson River, but before Whitehall is reached (on the westward trip), the Jefferson is left behind.	1:15 pm	11:24 pm
5:36 am	4:50 am	**Whitehall, Montana** **Elevation, 4,371 feet** **St. Paul, 1,095 miles Tacoma, 806 miles** **Portland, 790 miles Seattle, 809 miles** A branch line runs from Whitehall up the Jefferson River Valley. Virginia City, Bannock and other old placer towns, in this region, produced more than $60,000,000 in early days. Bannock was the first capital of the state. Gold was discovered here in 1862. Plummer's outlaws were active in the region until cleaned out by the Vigilantes. Population, 1920, 629.	1:05 pm	11:11 pm
6:09 am	5:30 am	**Spire Rock (On Southwest of Track)** By looking ahead on the left (westbound) or the right (eastbound) you will see a bare dome of granite—Spire Rock.	12:43 pm	10:47 pm
About 6:51 am	About 6:13 am	**Homestake Pass** **Elevation, 6,356 feet** This is the backbone of the continent—the Continental Divide. On the west side of the Homestake tunnel a view straight down 1,000 feet into the valley is famous. On the west of the tunnel,	About 12:21 pm	About 10:21 pm

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

winnings of $224,650 to the end of last season for Sarazen, making him fourth on a list of American horses—only Zev, Exterminator and Man o' War being credited with greater winnings.

A volume could be written of novice owners who got their pot of gold. About thirty years ago Henry Warnke, a flagman on the Brooklyn & Coney Island Railroad, bought for a few hundred dollars at auction a small, brown yearling filly. She was named Reclare by Warnke and was a great two-year-old. She won a fortune for the old German flagman, with whose name she was invariably associated. While Priory Park won the Lincoln in the colors of Jack Joel, the diamond magnate, the horse will always be remembered as the "Butcher's Nag."

ARE THE AMERICAN RUGBY RULES TO BLAME FOR "DIRTY" FOOTBALL?

BRUTAL play is favored by the present rules of the game, according to a thoughtful writer in *The Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, who adds that "it pays to hit an adversary as hard as you can, as many times as you can, for the sake of weakening him, altho doing so does not materially assist the actual play of the game," and: "If this brutality is carried on within the rules, it is just as legitimate as to hit an opponent in boxing." This writer—Arthur M. Beale, '97—strikes a measured and dispassionate note in a controversy which, beginning with a peevish diatribe against Princeton by a Harvard man, was evoking a great deal of heat and not much light. Mr. Beale writes:

> The blame for the recent discussion about rough football play should be placed where it belongs, and that is on the rules and rule-makers of American Rugby football.
>
> Whenever the desire to win is sufficiently strong, a brutal game results. In 1894 the feeling between Yale and Harvard was so aroused that a brutal football game resulted, and athletic relations between Yale and Harvard were suspended in all sports for two years.
>
> I assume that, if Princeton games have been played brutally, they were played within the rules. No professional coach can be blamed for coaching a team to play as best it can within the rules.
>
> The rule-makers know perfectly well how the game can be made safe, sane, lively, and enjoyable, both to players and to spectators. In fact, perhaps fifteen years ago a minority of the Rules Committee advocated putting the game on a saner basis.
>
> English Rugby is essentially the same game as American Rugby. The only difference is in the form of scrimmage. Englishmen, it is admitted, rush and pass with much more skill than Americans simply because that part of the game is developed.
>
> I do not advocate substituting the English game for ours. A very slight change in our rules will eliminate the brutality, the risk, and the dulness from the game. The rule-makers have failed to make the necessary change, and it seems too bad that the result should be so disastrous as to

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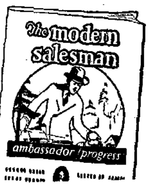

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cause ill-feelings between two great universities.

We have become so used to our irrational American game that, perhaps, it is necessary to explain its fundamentals, and the following questionnaire will quickly tell the story:

Q. What is Rugby football?

A. Football as played originally at Rugby School in England, and now generally played by colleges and schools in England and America.

Q. Is there any difference in the way the game is played in England and America?

A. The game is the same in both countries—running with the ball, tackling, passing, and kicking—the essentials are the same everywhere. The play in England is skilful, fast, and interesting—their rushing games goes. In America the rushing game will not function between equally matched teams. "Drab," "dreary," "uninteresting," characterize most of our games.

The outstanding difference is in injuries to players. In our game, players are practically drest in armor, breast and shoulder-padding of leather and felt, leather helmets, leather and felt protection around the abdomen, leather thigh-guards, and occasionally leather masks for the face, besides padding on elbows and knees. In England they play in plain jerseys and short trousers, with bare knees. The remarkable thing is that the English do not suffer from injuries, altho the players who start are supposed to finish the game. In our game, perhaps twenty are killed each year, and permanent injuries are numerous. We are apprehensive on every play that some good player may be hurt, which means a weakened team. This happens in spite of our rules which allow tired players to be taken out and to return to the game when rested.

It is admitted that the English rush and pass with great skill. Walter Camp, commenting on the New Zealand team, said that he would take their backs for their rushing and passing for an ideal team.

And now Mr. Beale comes to the historical part of his argument, and tries to show that football has deteriorated in the course of its American evolution. As we read on:

Q. What is responsible for this disastrous difference in our game?

A. Our stupidity in rule-making. We attempted to improve the game in 1879 by adopting a distinctly American feature. We gave an "inning" to one side as long as it could make gains at the rate of five yards in three tries or downs. This was in itself not a bad idea, if the wording of the rule had been logical in tending to promote the same open game the English had and still have. By inadvertence, the rule-makers left in the provision that a fumbled ball recovered by the opponents not only would be retained during the down then being played, but would continue in possession of the other side indefinitely, if it could make distance at the required rate. This was not a rule of actual play, but all our troubles are attributable to it. It spoils the logical development of the innings idea.

With a simple correction, our game could be made as open as the English without changing a single rule of actual play. This rule should read:

"Each side shall retain possession of the ball until it fails to gain ten yards in any series of four downs. Either side may advance the ball on a recovered fumble, but

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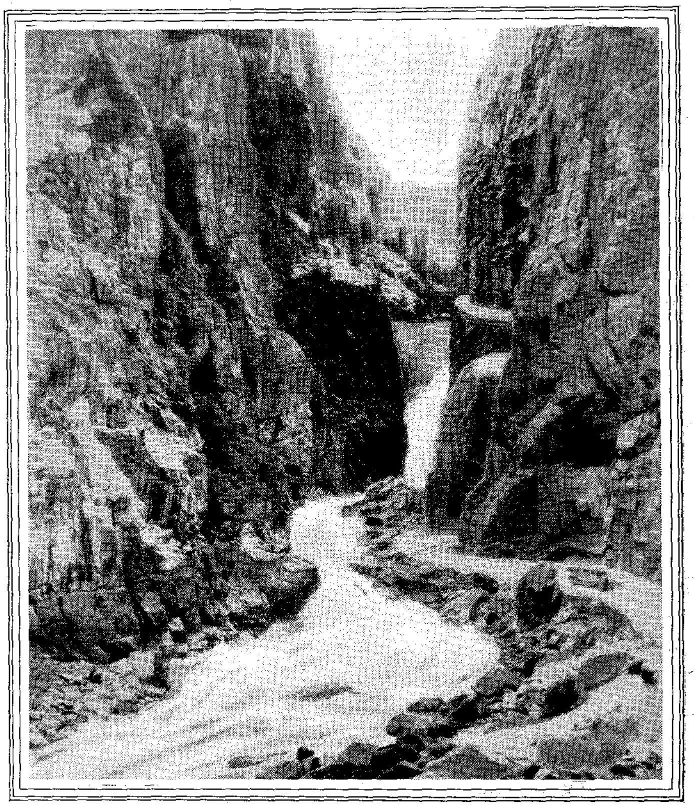

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

on the next play possession shall continue in the side having the series."

Q. If no rule of play is now different from the English, how would the suggested change restore open rushing like that of the English?

A. At present, fear of fumbling spoils our rushing game. A fumble is now disastrous; it gives the other side the ball if that side happens to recover it. It has become a crime to fumble, when it should be an incidental misplay.

The ball should be passed by a rusher before he is downed with it in his possession. This is the English game, which has been lost to us on account of our fear of fumbling.

Q. How do you know that fear of fumbling prevents open play?

A. Experience of four years on the Harvard squad, and in coaching and observing the game ever since. I played quarter-back, and necessarily acquired the feel of the game. I deliberately played simple plays to open a game until the team had settled down. We had a "fake" end-run-delayed-pass play through guard which shot a half-back through guard twice against Pennsylvania. Altho all the secondaries were drawn out for the end play, and the guard too, and the full-back was the only tackler, the rusher would not pass the ball to me before he was downed, altho he knew he had a bad leg, and could not dodge. I followed him and yelled for the ball, but convention prevented an almost sure touchdown. The only pass beyond the line of scrimmage that I remember was by Doucette, now dead, but affectionately remembered by his generation. He was an older man, very fat, but with brains. He was doing tutoring to help him through college. He recovered a fumble and, instead of waddling along a few yards, he located a fast man and tossed the ball to him, which resulted in a score. Doucette was not a trained football player, and is the only exception to the American fear-frozen game I can now recall.

Q. Why should our rules cause rough play, with many deaths, permanent injuries, and constant minor ones?

A. The rules as shown above result in a tight game. A rusher once started, as has been demonstrated, can not pass the ball. He is a marked man, and all the defending players can concentrate on him. They are, therefore, usually able to down him at once with such a concerted thrust that but for his armor he would be maimed every time. The line men can play blindly into the opponents. This leads to duels in the line as strenuous as any boxing match. Injuries to opponents win games. Dirty play pays. High-paid coaches must win and every winning factor must be utilized.

In the English game, it is explained, a rusher customarily passes the ball to prevent being tackled. In fact—

The idea is to keep the ball alive. The play is very skilful. Passing combinations are continually forming. The rush is now here, now there, and our vicious blind line play is out of the question. In short, every Englishman is needed to play football both on offense and on defense. The American defense can "smear" the rusher, for he is the only one to be tackled. There are as

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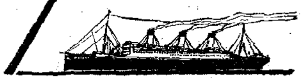

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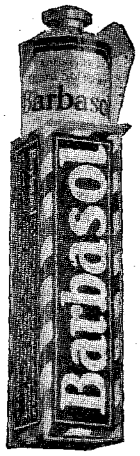

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many English rushers potentially as players, and therefore the defense is not able to concentrate on stopping one marked man. This is the secret of the difference—the English game is a sport and ours is a slaughter.

Q. Do the rule-makers realize their responsibility?

A. Yes. They almost adopted the suggested change some years ago, when the game was in danger of being abolished. A minority wrote a report in its favor. In fact, they have adopted the suggestion for the forward pass in that an incomplete forward pass is dead, and the same side retains the ball.

Q. Will the Rules Committee take action?

A. It is very unlikely. That committee is influenced by the coaches. A majority of them are against any change.

Q. Could we retain our American series of downs and play the English open game?

A. Yes. With the present extreme penalty for fumbling eliminated, the underlying motive and purpose of our game would be the same as the English, and the same sort of play would result.

We would have a logical, sane, sporty game which would save many, if not all, the lives now lost on account of illogical rules, and eradicate most of the injuries. We would have a game which players and spectators would enjoy.

Mr. Parker, the captain of Dartmouth's unbeaten 1925 eleven, attended Oxford University in 1926 and is now playing on its Varsity. In his opinion, as broadcast in the newspapers, the English game is superior to ours. By the above suggestion we should retain the advantages of the English game and still have our American series of downs with prearranged plays and signals.

We should have a game which could develop on proper lines, and one which could not be played "dirtily." It would be the ideal game.

The Vacant Chair.—Little Betty (bursting in, all excited with the news)—"Oh, Mamma!"

Mother—"What is it, dear?"

Betty—"That new little boy's mamma is divorced, but they're going to adopt a new papa."—*Life.*

Cherishing the Aged.—It is claimed that furniture made of a new wood is unbreakable. We are of the opinion that in future all antique furniture should be made of this.—*The Humorist.*

Better Wear 'Em.—"Clothes give a man a lot of confidence."

"Yes, they certainly do. I go a lot of places with them that I wouldn't go without them."—*Hardware Age.*

Venerated Relics.—The first sandwich was said to have been made in the seventeenth century. Replicas of the original are exhibited in glass cases at all railway stations.—*London Opinion.*

Truly Masculine.—"Hair-cut?" asked the barber in a Western town.

"Yeah," grunted the hard-boiled cowboy. "Girlish bob."—*American Legion Monthly.*

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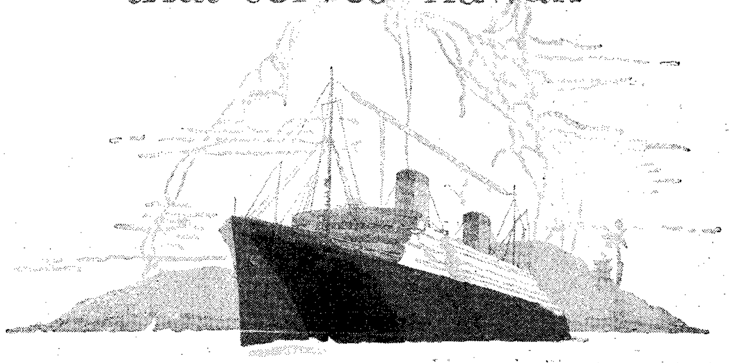

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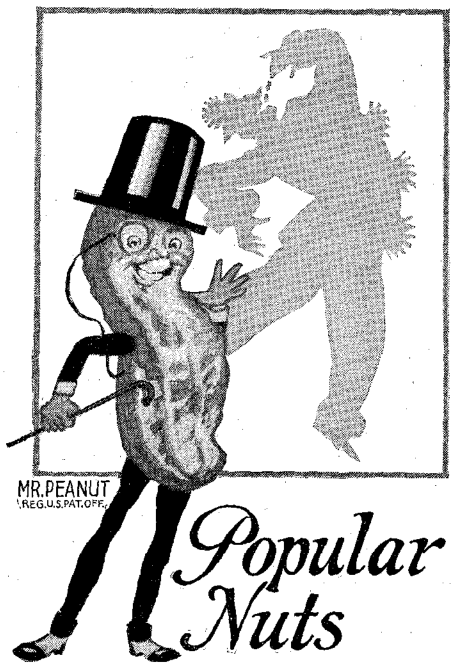
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

GLOZEL STILL BAFFLES SCIENTISTS

LITTLE tablets of clay with cryptic signs on them, vases carved in the form of death's-heads, and other strange and ancient-looking objects dug up in a field in the French village of Glozel, have started off one of the most remarkable controversies in the history of science. Some of the speculations of French archeologists regarding them have already been quoted in these columns. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

> During recent months a number of French scientists have journeyed to Glozel under the guidance of Dr. A. Morlet, who is in charge of excavations at the site of the discovery. On reaching the field, Dr. Morlet has suggested that each scientist choose his spot and make a trial excavation. And the experts have proceeded to unearth for themselves some of the mysterious objects, which seem to be hidden there in unending profusion.
>
> As a result of their observations, some French scientists now pronounce Glozel one of the most important archeological discoveries of a hundred years. As to what the great collection of objects means, however, the savants find it impossible to agree.
>
> The most puzzling finds are many small tablets of clay on which rows of marks have been cut—crosses, and half circles, and other peculiar signs, like a strange kind of writing. The layer of earth in which the pottery and these tablets have been found is pronounced by some French experts as certainly of the New Stone Age, before man learned to use metal.
>
> This raises the question of whether these are alphabet writings, and whether the origin of the alphabet must be set back far earlier than the Phenician times, to the cave-man era.
>
> Why not admit, says one French scientist, Monsieur Esperandieu, that men who were sufficiently developed in intellect, and artistic enough, to make the carvings of stone-age caves and the Glozelian carvings, might have had the idea of rendering the sounds of speech by signs? But so far attempts to read the signs, made by one or two scientists, have not revealed certain clues to a prehistoric alphabet system.
>
> Another scientist, Dr. Marcel Baudouin, putting two and two together from various bits of evidence, concludes that the carvings were made with tools of metal, and that the entire place is a relic of the Age of Bronze, perhaps as old as 5000 B. C.
>
> An expert on Roman antiquities, M. Camille Jullian, believes that the signs on the little tablets are cursive Latin, dating back only to the Roman Empire, about 300 B. C. The inscriptions could be translated in part at least, he says.
>
> Monsieur Jullian's explanation of the vases, carved pebbles, polished arrow-points, and little clay statuettes, is that in Roman times sorcerers sometimes dug up prehistoric relics and used them in their magic rites. The little tablets are engraved with magic formulas and incantations, he believes.
>
> M. Seymour de Ricci, one of the visitors at Glozel who watched excavations there and who saw the large collection of articles



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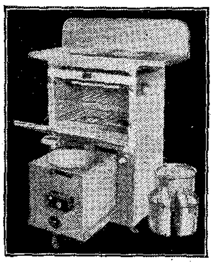

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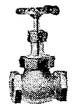

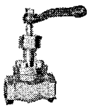

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in Monsieur Morlet's museum, found the place too remarkable.

"I will not conceal from you," he told Dr. Morlet, "that apart from the fragments of stone, and perhaps—tho I am not sure—a piece of polished ax, all the rest is a fake."

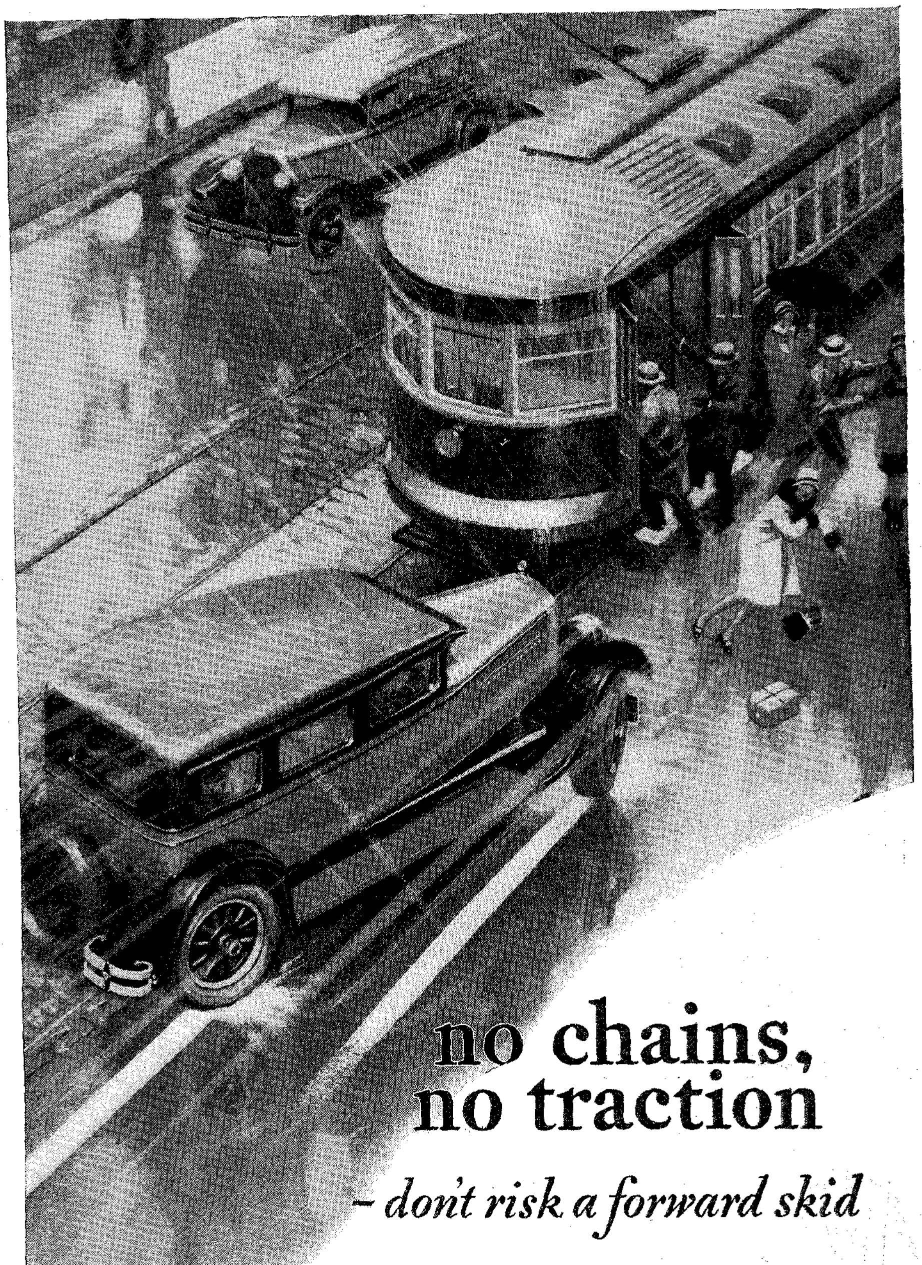
This opinion, however, is not held by the majority of the scientists who have examined the discoveries.

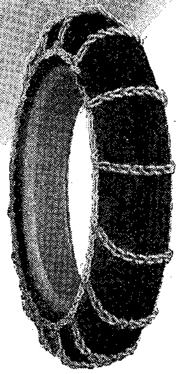
Among the strangest finds from Glozel are the vases, carved to resemble death's-heads. The hollow eyes and short bridge of the nose are cleverly modeled to resemble a skull. The fact that no mouth is carved on these heads is explained on the grounds that primitive man realized that dead men did not speak. The clay faces without mouths are believed to have been used as funeral vases, and, according to some theories, Glozel was a site where prehistoric men held magic and religious rites.

SHORT-WAVE RADIO IMPROVES WITH SUN-SPOTS

RADIO broadcast reception on fairly long waves generally gets worse as spots on the sun increase; but with short waves, of about 100 feet, it gets better, Greenleaf W. Pickard told the Institute of Radio Engineers recently. Advantage has been taken of this in the new transatlantic radio phone service, because the voice is sent from New York to London simultaneously on long and short waves, so that as transmission with the long waves gets worse, the short-wave transmission improves. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

> Mr. Pickard has been studying the relations between activity of the sun, as indicated by the presence of sun-spots, magnetic storms on the earth, and radio reception. He began in March, 1926, measuring chiefly the reception from station WBBM of Chicago, which operates on a wave-length of 226 meters. There is a very close correlation shown between the magnetic character of the days, as determined at the Cheltenham, Maryland, magnetic observatory of the U. S. Coast Survey, and the radio reception at the time. When the monthly averages are taken, there is no obvious relation between the sun-spots and magnetism of radio reception, said Mr. Pickard, "but when weekly averages are used, an increase of solar activity is paralleled by an increase in magnetic disturbance and a decrease in reception. It is perhaps unlikely that any high correlation between reception and weather elements will be found," he continued. "Solar disturbances and magnetic storms are world-wide events, whereas weather is rather a local matter. Analysis of weather elements over the whole earth indicate that there are areas of positive correlation with sun-spots, and also areas of negative correlation. Altho I have not yet collected and analyzed reception data from any such collection of receiving points as would fairly represent the earth as a whole, I have found that a bad night for reception in Newton Center is in general a bad night anywhere in the United States. And I have also found that European reception of distant broadcast stations agrees remarkably well with my measurements of WBBM. I find that, in general, reception is most affected when a spot or group of spots is near the center of the solar disk, that is, when they most nearly face the earth, altho there are exceptions."





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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ACCIDENTS ON SCHEDULE

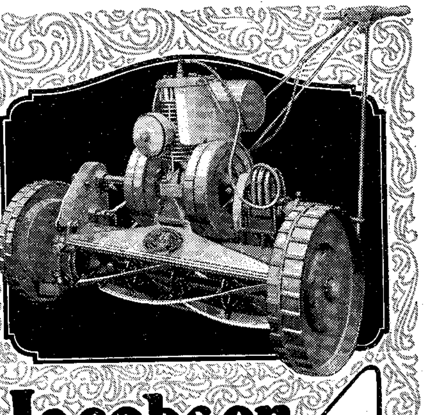
"IN MY experience in industry I have found that all accidents happen in the first two hours of the first half of the working day, and the last two hours of the last half," says Dr. W. Louis Hartman, chief surgeon, Michigan Central Railroad, writing in *National Safety News*. Says *The Nation's Health* (Chicago):

The reasons given for this is that it takes the worker two hours to divert his mind from the things outside his work. He may have financial difficulties or sickness in his home. He is slow to adjust himself to his task. The accidents occurring in the last two hours are due to fatigue largely, and might be overcome to some extent by proper physical as well as mental care. It should be the duty of the supervisory forces, especially foremen, to keep an active interest in injured employees, and encourage them to return to work as soon as they are able to perform satisfactory service, tho they should not be allowed to do work which would in any way interfere with their recovery. Lighter work might be provided for the worker, but Dr. Hartman points out that an occupation of some kind tends to hasten recovery by keeping the worker's mind from dwelling on his injuries.

NO MORE SHIFTING GEARS

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, in London, Mr. George Constantinesco delivered, by invitation of the Society, a lecture describing recent developments of his remarkable device called the "torque converter," replacing the usual gear-shift systems of automobiles and similar machines. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

This device is described by some engineers as being the most remarkable innovation in the science of mechanics since the invention of the steam-engine. One of the problems encountered in many applications of power is the problem of varying the speed of a moving machine without changing the speed of the engine which drives it. In gasoline automobiles, for example, it is necessary to provide some gear-shift arrangement, by which the driver can operate his car rapidly or slowly, the speed of the engine changing much less than does the speed of the rear wheels. The Constantinesco device does away with this necessity. Small automobiles equipped with it are now being built in England and have no gears at all. The driver needs to pay attention only to the throttle and to the steering-wheel. The principle of the device is one essentially new in mechanics. Mr. Constantinesco declares that he worked it out mathematically and philosophically before any model of it was built. The trick is in the use of an oscillating weight, which vibrates back and forth like the pendulum of a clock. The mechanical principles involved are far more complicated, however, than are those of a simple pendulum.



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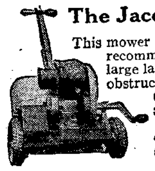

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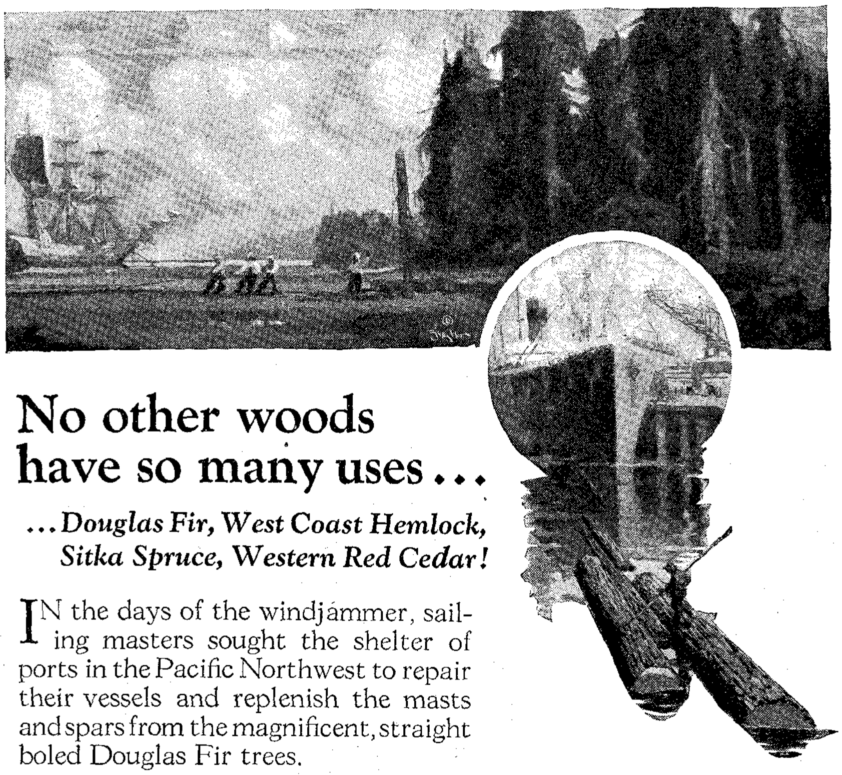
SUPERTAXES TO KEEP DOWN SKY-SCRAPERS

PROGRESSIVELY heavy taxation on high buildings is one of the proposals offered by opponents of such structures, to limit their height. This plan is disapproved by Lawson Purdy, the New York expert on taxation, in a letter to *The American City* (New York). Taxes, he thinks, should be levied to raise revenue, and not to punish real-estate owners nor to control their actions. If tall buildings are undesirable, they should not be allowed at all. Levying supertaxes on them will not lower them nor make them less objectionable. Mr. Purdy writes:

> The proposal that existing buildings which are higher than now allowed or than may hereafter be allowed shall bear a supertax in proportion to their excess cubage will appeal to many who believe that buildings of excessive cubage are detrimental.
>
> I think it is undesirable to use the power of taxation for any purpose other than revenue. We have done that thing constantly in the United States and I believe with few exceptions the result has been bad.
>
> If any act is invasive of the rights of others, such act should be prohibited. It is unfortunately true that we can not now cut down the height of existing buildings. I do not see how it will make them any less of a nuisance to impose an extra tax upon them.
>
> Mr. Ernest Flagg suggested that we should tax all buildings now or hereafter erected progressively in proportion to their height, the tax being well-nigh prohibitive when they reach a certain degree of undesirable height or undesirable cubage. I think Mr. Flagg does not object to height per se, and neither do I. What we object to is excessive cubage. It might have been well if, one hundred years ago, the city of New York had limited all buildings thereafter erected in business territory to fifty cubic feet for each square foot of land area and in multi-family districts to thirty cubic feet, and in territory where single-family houses should be erected to a much smaller proportion. We did not and we find ourselves in the position we are in. Some like it and some do not. I know of no practical way now to limit cubage in the districts of Manhattan Island except by a slight reduction at the building line, a reduction of the setback privilege on the street side, and a similar reduction on the rear and on the sides. I should even forego the reduction at the building line if we could get some reasonable reduction in the angle of setback front, rear, and on the sides.
>
> Our method of taxing real estate is to tax it in proportion to its value. To some extent the parcel of real estate which consists of a large plot improved with a high building is already taxed more than a small plot on which a high building can not be erected. More and more plottage adds value in the borough of Manhattan. It is not uncommon now for a plot 100 feet wide to be worth more than five times as much as a plot twenty-five feet wide. Again, a high building that is yielding a satisfactory return on cost may be assessed at approximately cost, while an adjacent building no longer suited to the site should be assessed only for so much as it adds to the value of the land, and that may be only a nominal amount.
>
> Before the war it was the exception that a building over ten stories high yielded a fair return. It is quite likely that the time



No other woods have so many uses...

...Douglas Fir, West Coast Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar!

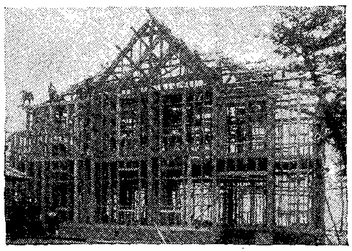
IN the days of the windjammer, sailing masters sought the shelter of ports in the Pacific Northwest to repair their vessels and replenish the masts and spars from the magnificent, straight boled Douglas Fir trees.

Today, modern ships from the seven seas load vast quantities of West Coast woods at the big mill docks for distribution to all parts of the world. All the world has learned that these are the most widely useful woods in existence.

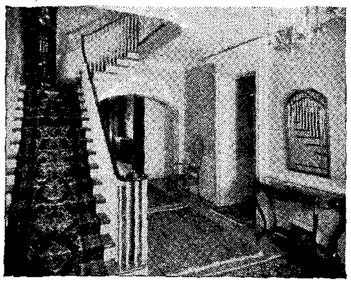
Douglas Fir helped to build the Panama Canal; carries dense traffic over subway excavations; is used for the window sash and frames of the world's largest hotel; lowers installation and maintenance costs for railways; makes beautiful homes substantial; and makes substantial homes beautiful.

Whatever you plan to build, you will find that well manufactured Douglas Fir and other West Coast woods—West Coast (Sitka) Spruce, West Coast Hemlock and Western Red Cedar—are carried in stock in every important lumber market. Why not use the size, length, strength, stiffness and durability of Douglas Fir, the toughness, smoothness and wear-resistance of West Coast Hemlock, the uniform texture and odorless cleanliness of Sitka Spruce, the century-measured life of Western Red Cedar.

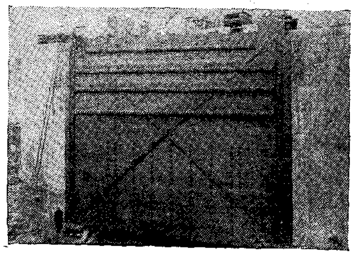
Why not learn about these West Coast woods—how they are harvested—how nature is constantly replenishing the supply—where they are best used—what they will do for you? The facts are fascinating, instructive, and valuable to you in actual dollars and cents when you build. An illustrated booklet, describing durable Douglas Fir and other West Coast woods mailed on request. *Address,* West Coast Lumber Bureau, 560 A Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Washington.



The Japanese buy shiploads of huge Douglas Fir timbers and frequently saw them by hand to the sizes they need. Their construction methods are different—but the results are substantial—with durable Douglas Fir—the international, all-purpose lumber.



Many of the most charming homes in this and other countries have Douglas Fir interior trim, the beauty of which is born in the wood.



The locks of the Welland Canal are equipped with Douglas Fir unwatering gates. They are continually submerged, and must, at times, literally hold back Lake Erie. Douglas Fir was used because of its strength, durability and the large, long sizes obtainable.

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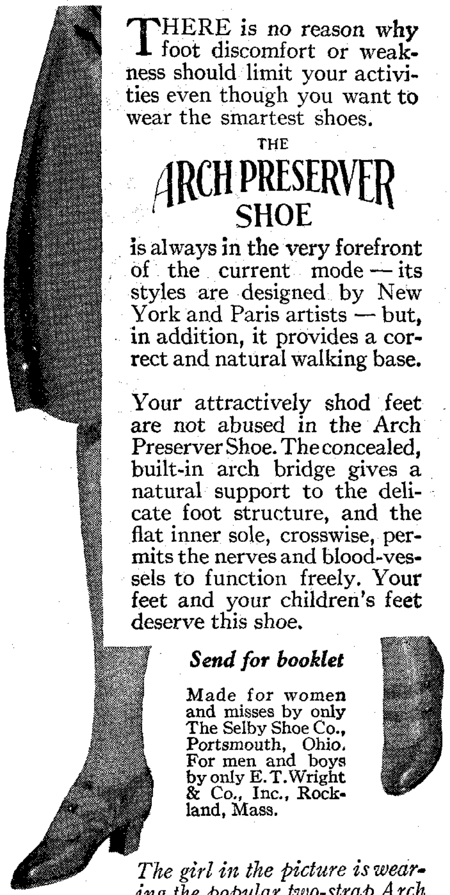

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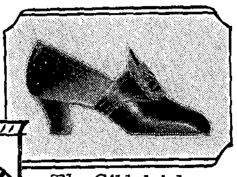

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

will come when a building higher than that, which yields a fair return, will be the exception. Suppose we attempted to impose a supertax on a thirty-story building which did not pay, while we imposed a normal tax on a neighboring building five stories high, which did pay. How could we justify the classification? I do not think we could justify it from an economic point of view, and I have some doubt whether the Supreme Court of the United States would justify it under the Fourteenth Amendment. It is true that they have approved classifications which were utterly unjustifiable, but we can not expect them to do so indefinitely.

It is not long ago that the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue was purchased for a large sum. It was rumored that a thirty-story building was to be erected. A five-story building stands on that site to-day. We may safely assume that the owner believed the five-story building would earn a larger return on the investment than a higher building. I think he was right. I hope he was. At all events, he has not risked as much money in the experiment as if he had built thirty stories.

Near the same time the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue was bought and again there was a rumor of a high building, and the building now standing on that site is four stories high. The man who did that was a public benefactor. I sincerely hope he makes money. I think he will.

DARKNESS IN MOVIE THEATERS

MOTION-PICTURE houses are too dark, declares Guy A. Henry of New York, General Director of the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America. Mr. Henry's statement follows investigations revealing, it is said, that managers of motion-picture theaters have no method of determining whether or not the lighting is effective. In poorly lighted auditoriums, audiences are in danger of eye-strain, according to Mr. Henry, who urges a scientific study of the problem and the framing of a special lighting code for the movies. He goes on, as quoted in a press bulletin issued by the Council:

The decorative scheme of the auditorium naturally affects the general illumination. Gilt and silver even in subdued light may produce annoying reflections, and, in some instances, these are responsible for an unfortunately low degree of lighting.

A flock of gilt or silver Cupids floating around for decorative effect may produce annoying reflections when the lights are dimmed. Instead of reducing illumination to obscurity it would be better to invest these little figures with a coat of dull bronze or so to cover them as to permit a proper degree of general illumination.

The human eye does not function to best advantage in the dark or in looking at a fairly well illuminated object when the eye itself is surrounded by darkness. There should prevail as high a degree of general illumination as may be consistent with securing clear and easy vision of the picture.

Too low illumination causes dilation of the pupil to an abnormal degree and provides a coreal area which does not permit of focal accuracy, and which tends to distortion of outline. To partially overcome this, segmental action of the ciliary muscle governing the focusing of the eye is induced. Such muscular action can be attained only by great effort.

There is also strain of the iris muscles resulting from the prolonged dilation of the pupil. Another objection is that the varying intensity of the light reflected from the screen requires constant iris action more difficult than under normal dilation.

There is constant conflict between the extreme darkness surrounding the eye and the light reflected from the screen. Under this condition the eye is not only more susceptible to the natural varying intensity of the light from the screen, but the adaptability of the eye is lowered and the slightest flicker or movement is more noticeable and detrimental.

The illumination of the auditorium should be gradually reduced from the rear to the front and all light sources so modified as to prevent glare, especially those which may fall within the spectator's range of vision.

A faulty shade leaking a little light in the orchestra or over the organ will be a source of annoying glare, for even tho the intensity of the reflected light from the screen may be much greater, the direct light, by reason of the dark background, will by contrast be blinding in effect and harmful to the eye.

All surfaces which might produce reflections should be guarded against light; brackets on walls and chandeliers should be dull finished.

At intermissions or during changes in the program, when the general illumination is turned on, the current should be carefully gaged, and the auditorium gradually brought from semidarkness to full light. A sudden or too rapid turning on of light is not only irritating, but may be decidedly harmful to the eye.

Investigations reveal that managers of motion-pictures have no scientific way of determining whether or not the general illumination of the auditorium is what it should be and, in fact, this is governed by the judgment of the management, which may take into consideration certain factors and entirely disregard others of equal or greater importance.

Practical tests and measurements demonstrate the feasibility of sufficient general illumination of the auditorium during the showing of the film to permit the reading of the program, and this without detracting from definition or causing loss of quality in the picture showing on the screen.

Valuable studies have been made but, unfortunately, have not influenced general practise in motion-picture theaters. One report states: "By proper distribution of the light, the general illumination of the interior of a motion-picture theater may be raised to a considerable extent above the values in common use without causing any appreciable loss of quality in the projected picture."

A scientific study should be made of this problem, and standards of illumination established for the guidance of managers. A special code of illumination for motion-picture auditoriums should be developed to meet conditions too important to be left to the judgment of individuals.

Tired...

before the day's tasks begin!

Driving his brain, hurrying his meals, slighting his exercise, the business man invites Auto-Intoxication . . .

. . . . and Auto-Intoxication, an enervating form of self-poisoning, keeps thousands of men from doing their best work. It is often the real cause of dull headaches, tired nerves, and fatigue.

⁂

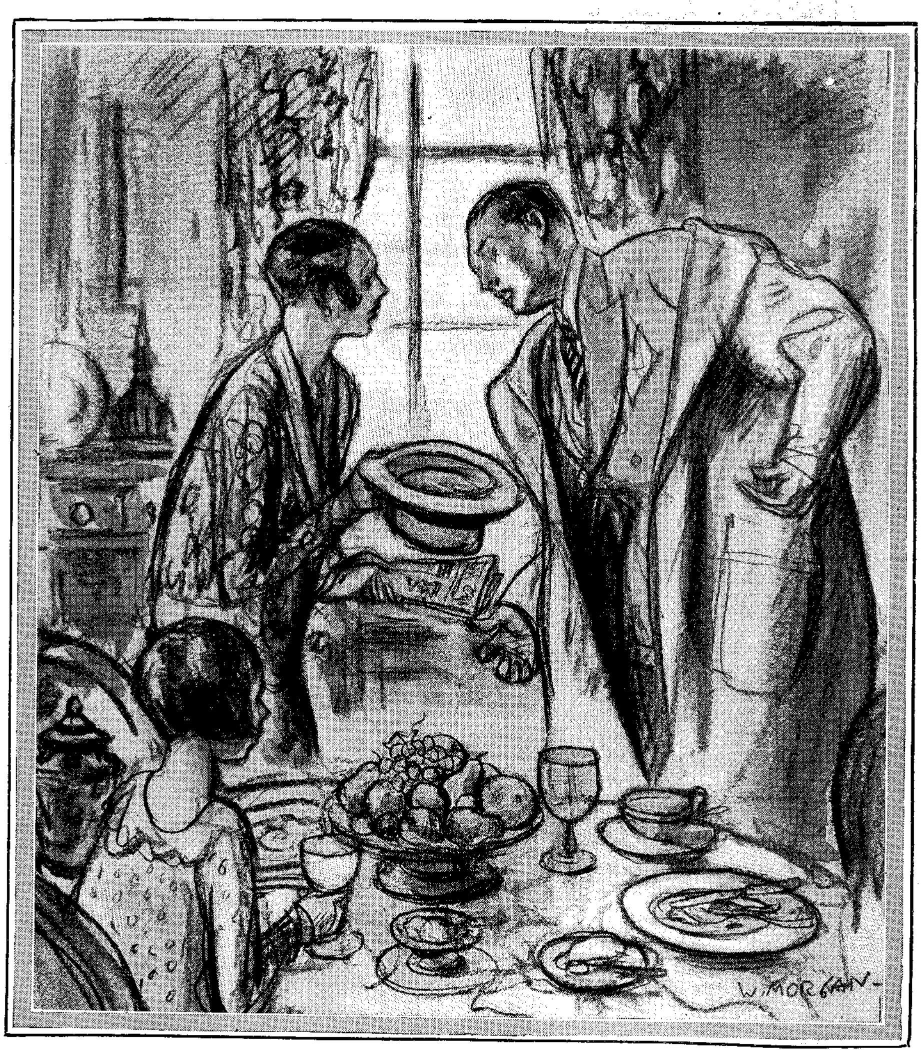
The American business man is a good provider. He wants his family to have the best—and he works long and late to get it for them.

But the day is all too short for the insistent demands that crowd upon him. He eats hastily, takes his exercise in spurts and rests himself badly. In the rush, rush, rush of these quick-step times, he neglects the simple a-b-c's of health. And so, very often, he feels tired even before the day's tasks begin.

The most common result of these ill-adjusted habits is stoppage of waste products in the intestines. This is the start of a host of ills. For when the food we eat is not promptly and thoroughly eliminated it starts to ferment and to set up poisons which are spread through the body by the blood. This is a form of self-poisoning popularly called Auto-Intoxication.

Auto-Intoxication is usually the real cause of dull headaches, depressing fatigue, indigestion, biliousness and many, many other ills of life.

To guard against Auto-Intoxication stoppage must be prevented. The approved way to do this is the use of Sal Hepatica, the standard, effervescent saline.



Hundreds of thousands of men and women regularly take Sal Hepatica to keep themselves physically fit—to help them meet the exacting demands of this quick-step life.

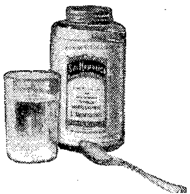
Sal Hepatica promptly clears the intestines of the products of waste and helps keep the blood pure. Dissolved in a tumblerful of water it makes a sparkling, palatable drink.

You may take Sal Hepatica on arising, or if you prefer, half an hour before any meal. It is sold at all drug stores—30c, 60c, $1.20. Buy the large size for economy.

Send the coupon for free booklet on Auto-Intoxication which explains more fully the causes and effects of self-poisoning and the ills which follow in its train. It also tells you clearly and logically how to keep physically fit.

Memo to Myself:

Beginning today, I am going to exercise regularly. I'm going to eat sensibly. I'm not going to cut the corners on sleep and rest. To start the good work of keeping myself physically fit, I'm going to get a bottle of Sal Hepatica—today. And I'm going to send the coupon in the opposite corner for the free booklet that explains more fully the causes and effects of Auto-Intoxication.



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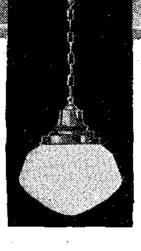

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

NATURE'S PENALTY FOR ANTI-HYGIENIC SIN

HOW would you feel, asks Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Chicago's Commissioner of Health, in his department leaflet, *Chicago's Health,* if you were sentenced to prison for ten years, away from everything you like to see and do? And suppose that added to this you were fined $25,000 in cash? Not a pleasant prospect. Well, that's how many of us are being punished for breaking the health laws. He goes on:

> Think of it! ten years taken away from life and fines totaling about $25,000 in lowered ability, efficiency and loss of working time. Life is shortened; earning capacity is practically cut in half, the real fun in life is impaired, and possibly pain and poverty are added for good measure. Sad as it may seem, this happens every day, and the pity of it is that it is all so easily avoided.
>
> A healthy man with a healthy mind thinks neither of health nor of sickness. His internal organs function without his knowledge, he enjoys life and does as he wills.
>
> But we are now coming to understand that to avoid sickness we must live in a certain way and do things in a certain way. In other words, it is our health habits which determine not only our health but the length of life. Habits are established merely by repetition of acts that soon become automatic or second nature to us.
>
> The fellow who breaks the laws of health may get away with it for a while, but sooner or later Mother Nature's justice gets him.
>
> There are many people who just feel "middling," not "bad" nor really sick, but simply not "fit." They can't get into the usual stride. They blame everything under the sun for their failures except the one responsible factor, themselves.
>
> As we are the captains of our souls, so are we the generals of our bodies. The battle of life and health leads to success or failure. The determining factor may be just the matter of health and physical well-being. It may seem a small thing to you, but it is a big thing that puts you in a prison of sickness and burdens you with a huge fine of insufficient earning capacity.
>
> Are you eating the right kind of food and are you eating the food you eat in the right way? It may be that you are eating too much, putting on fat, that slows you up and puts you in line for the sentence of shortened life. It may be that you are not eating the right kind of food, and are starving in the midst of plenty. A balanced diet means all the food elements, including the vitamins, that are needed to give proper nourishment to the cells of the body.
>
> The right kind of food saves taking unnecessary cathartics. Drinking plenty of water daily—six to eight glasses—keeps the body fluids at par.
>
> Are you sleeping enough? We are using up a large amount of energy during waking hours. This energy must be regularly restored or else your battery will run down and some day you'll not be able to turn over the engine to start her going. Sleep is the restorative and battery charger. There

is such a thing as sleep starvation, and that is one way to get a ten-year shorter life sentence.

Are you getting enough play in the twenty-four hours? Working too long without mental and physical recreation soon reduces efficiency and brings lowered productivity. Have a hobby to get the most out of life. Shoveling all day long is good exercise, but if you must do it, it's work and you can't get pleasure out of it. But shoveling because you wish to do so is recreation as well as exercise; so select the kind of thing that suits you, and enjoy it.

Many persons do their exercising about three months in the year; that is, during the summer. Of course, the warm weather invites outdoor life. This means walking, rowing, baseball, golfing and a number of outdoor games and recreations. Then follow nine months of inactivity and reduced exercise.

During the cold weather, exercise is also necessary because during this time indoor living leads to overeating and lessened activity. To offset this condition, there are many gymnasium and health clubs that offer a variety of health-promoting, recreational sports and exercises. The right kind of exercise the year round suited to your health and age is a great aid in keeping well and efficient, and adds years to life.

Correcting little defects early brings big health dividends. Letting health go until to-morrow may bring early health bankruptcy. Keeping clean by bathing inside and out, getting plenty of fresh air and direct sunlight will help to keep you well. And to keep well is the desire of every normal man.

Not least of the ways to keep from being sentenced to poor health is to have an even temper. Nothing wears out the system like irritability and worry. Useless fears beget useless tears.

As long as every organ of the body works in harmony and you feel that it's good to be alive and well, why that's life's greatest happiness. Then you will sing at your work and laugh at your play. Such is the reward of being right, no matter how old you may be.

TELEPHONING TO A DOG

HOW a lost dog recognized his master's voice sixty miles away by telephone is told in *The Daily Province* (Vancouver, B. C.). A resident of Victoria lost a retriever dog. An animal answering to the description given was found in Vancouver, and the owner was called by telephone. "Let me speak to the dog," replied the owner, according to the newspaper, which adds:

> The receiver of the telephone was placed to the ear of the animal, who from a state of deepest grief and depression was translated to one of glee and ecstasy. Leaping from those who held him at the instrument, he searched beneath tables and desks and behind cupboards and doors for the master whose voice he knew so well. Apparently satisfied that the telephone was really the source of the voice he hurried back to it, and for several seconds attentively listened at the receiver. "I told him I would soon have him home," telephoned the owner, and apparently the dog understood, for he is now eating ravenously and appears quite content to await developments.

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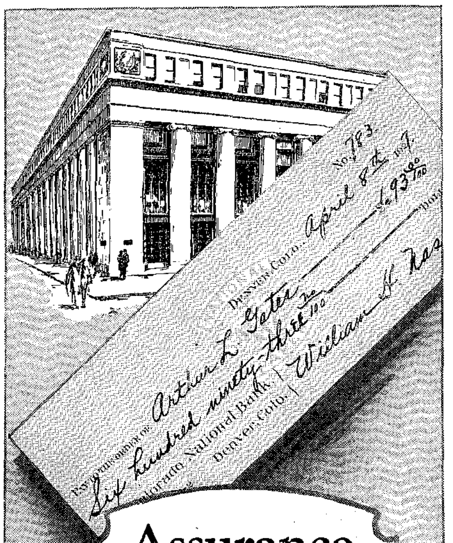
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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

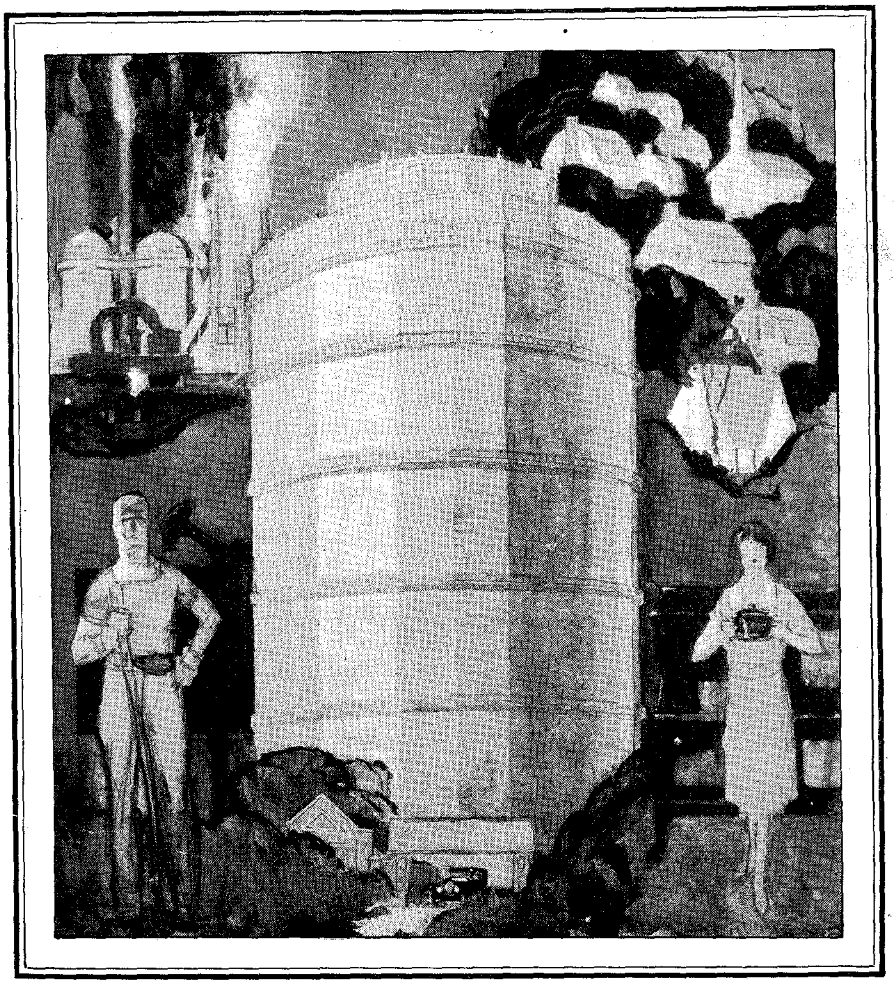
ANOTHER YEAR OF "SELECTIVE PROSPERITY"

MARCH is an important month for estimating business conditions, for the various statistical authorities find themselves able to judge the outlook for the current year more definitely as the March figures come in. Any springtime boom or depression is likely to be on the way. And then March is about the earliest month in which our analysts have at hand the complete records for the preceding year, and are able to tell just how accurate were the characterizations of January 1. So, during recent weeks, we have noted a number of interesting observations on business conditions, which ought to be brought to the attention of our readers. In general, we find cheerful words for the future and reflections to the effect that prosperity last year was not so much universal as "selective." As the Secretary of the Treasury sailed for Europe on the *Olympic* late last month, he was heard to say that "all signs and indications at the moment point to the country's enjoying a successful business year." Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, finds American business "healthy and sound." Mindful chiefly of the "comfortable supply of money," the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly* concludes that "trade activity in 1927 will be well stabilized without any serious depression." Toward the end of March the Franklin Statistical Service reported business indexes indicating a slight improvement, with the level of industry fairly high. "The combination of improved labor-purchasing power and recovery in retail trade" is set down as "decidedly favorable," by this authority, which uses statistics prepared by New York University. In its report at the end of March, the Federal Reserve Board found the industrial output higher in February, both as compared to the preceding month and as related to the corresponding period last year. At the same time *The Guaranty Survey*, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, noted business becoming more active in several basic lines, developments which, it thinks, "have strengthened confidence in the fundamental soundness of present conditions, and in the outlook for a continuance of active business in the next few months." However, it seems to this great banking house that the volume of trade for the entire country is "somewhat smaller than a year ago." Particularizing, *The Guaranty Survey* calls attention to activity of almost record proportions in the steel industry; an encouraging situation in the automobile industry despite a few recent price cuts; and gains in building activity. A little less cheerful in tone is *The Brookmire Forecaster*, observing that "business is acting tired, slowly and laboriously climbing rather than rising." But when this analyst comes down to specific facts, it doesn't seem so pessimistic after all:

> In March, iron and steel—so far as can be judged from trade reports—have continued to gain at a satisfactory rate, with good volume of new buying. The textile industries seem a little more hesitant. Automobile news is mixed, some plants being reported on a capacity basis, with others—notably Ford— severely curtailed. Building contract figures for the first ten days of March indicate that the rate at which new projects are being started is considerably under a year ago. Distributive trade seems about on a par with last year's high level, but showing no pronounced seasonal expansion.
>
> The crux of the present situation is that business movements are still dominated by the three factors that have made the boom of the past two years—automobiles, building, and money. The first two are still in a recession—the other is even more favorable than a few months back. Expansion in certain other industrial fields—as cotton textiles, leather, and the electrical industry—is not sufficient to dominate the situation. Prospective developments in still other places—that is, railroad plant and equipment—are yet chiefly potential.
>
> Easy money is practically assured for some time to come. The automobile industry is likely to continue below the levels of the first half of 1926, even should Ford spring a surprize; the same outlook maintains in the building industry. It is reasonable to assume, however, that the low point in automobile production is past, and that we shall approach more closely to last year's levels as the season opens up. It is to be remembered that the first half of 1926 was the big half. There is also some reason to believe that the gap between this year and last in building contracts awarded will tend to narrow.
>
> The fact remains that business is good. It is only by comparison with recent record-breaking months that the present seems dull. The slight rate of improvement since January 1st is being held. A relatively high level will probably obtain during the remainder of the first half-year, without startling variations in either direction. We believe a moderate upward tendency will prevail well into the second quarter, however.

Similar balance between favorable and unfavorable factors attracts the attention of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which takes a conservative attitude. It finds conditions in the steel industry, motor-car manufacturing, and building generally satisfactory, but all on a level slightly below that of last year. "In industries producing direct for the consumers such as cottons, woolens, and the like, there are many hopeful features of the outlook." And yet these industries, we are reminded, still have certain underlying difficulties to struggle with. The New York daily continues:

Government Municipal Farm Loan BONDS TO FIT THE INVESTOR Public Utility Real Estate Industrial



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Bonds of well managed gas companies, in good territories, are a sound investment and they extend diversification in the public utility field. The business in each locality is generally recognized as a natural monopoly, thus avoiding destructive competition; is practically on a cash basis, with limited inventory and a legally established right to earn a fair return upon capital invested, under public regulation. Our booklet, "The Strength of the Utilities," deals with this subject more completely. Write for booklet LD-47.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

> Coupled with these various conditions, the general level of wholesale prices appears to be still moving slowly downward, as indicated by the chief indexes, and as usual in a time of descending prices, commercial failures are numerous and fairly considerable. The price situation and the embarrassments of various kinds that are closely connected with it illustrate the difficulties that may occur even in a country which is regarded as the most prosperous in the world, and suggest that well-judged action is highly essential in order to avoid danger.
>
> Nothing has thus far been said of the stock market. The plain inference to be drawn from the business outlook is that 1926 was a peak year, not likely to be equaled or exceeded even under very favorable conditions, while, at present, several factors are working toward a rather lower level of production and profits. In all this there is nothing of ground for discouragement, but there is every reason for refusing to believe that securities in general ought to reach a materially higher level than that in which they now stand. Lax credit may "boost" them somewhat, but there is a limit to what can be done in that direction.
>
> The year 1927 ought to be a year of conservative readjustment, with cautious and sound financing and careful study of productive programs and costs, remembering the lower levels of prices and consequently narrowed margins of unit profit. Shall we not be wise to follow this plan, at least until good reason has been shown for believing in the idea of unlimited expansion?

The year 1926 was such a prosperous period, observes J. C. Royle, for the Consolidated Press, that "the public is in a strong financial position, and so far as ability to pay is concerned, the producers and distributors have little to fear." But it is noticeable that the public is resisting any advances in prices. In the country as a whole this observer finds retail trade as strong or stronger than it was a year ago:

> There are only four centers listed in the entire United States where sales prospects for the next three months are regarded as poor.
>
> In some of the agricultural communities, the mail-order houses have reported some check to buying, but it seems this is due not so much to lack of buying power, but reflects uncertainty as to the extent to which cotton and corn plantings can be restricted, and the desire to hold some crops for a further possible price.

With the present and the future thus thoroughly discust, let us turn in conclusion to a final look at the recent past. Most of the 1926 reports are now in. While profits for that year set a record for all time, the margin over the next best year was by no means as great as most people thought, writes Laurence H. Sloan, Managing Editor of the Standard Statistics Company, in an article for the New York *Evening Post*. He finds that the "total net income of 439 large concerns was 9.9 per cent. greater in 1926 than in 1925." The net income of the 383 industrials on this list showed an increase of 8.8 per cent. in 1926, while that of the 56 utilities showed an increase of 14.6 per cent. In other words, utilities did better than the industrials.

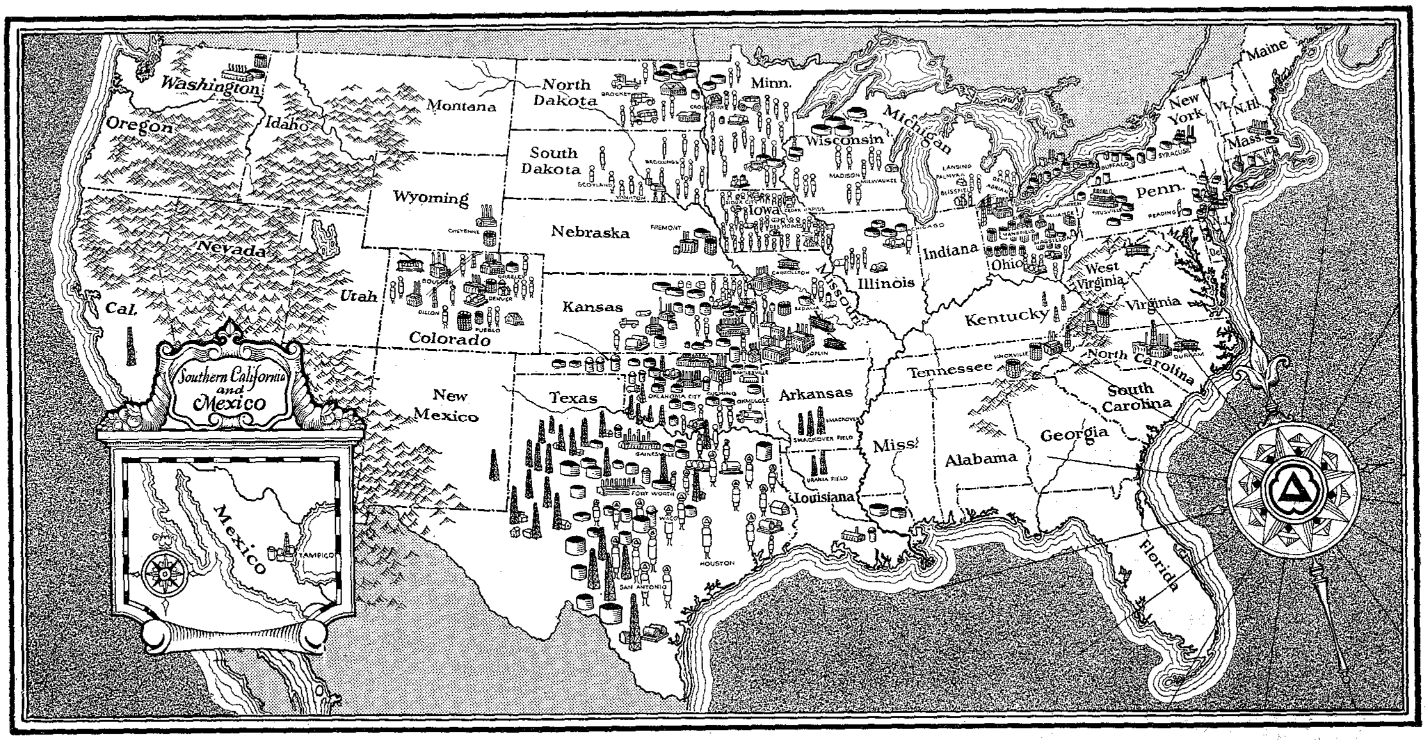
A closer look, continues Mr. Sloan in *The Evening Post*, brings one or two surprizes. When we take away from the list of industrial concerns the two largest, United States Steel and General Motors, "we find that the remaining 381 concerns returned a total for 1926 net income only 3 per cent. greater than in 1925." More surprizes come when we begin to differentiate between different kinds of industry. It seems that:

> At least seven important lines made considerably smaller profits last year than the year previous, viz.:
>
> Automobiles (excluding General Motors).
> Automobile parts and accessories.
> Automobile tires and rubber goods.
> Can-manufacturing.
> Leather and shoes.
> Sugar-producing.
> Textiles.
>
> Total net of the ninety-one concerns in these lines which have thus far reported was 30 per cent. smaller last year than in 1925.
>
> On the other hand, there were at least twelve basic lines—perhaps this number will be increased when more complete data become available—which last year managed to register a marked expansion in earning power, viz.:
>
> Agricultural implements.
> Chain stores.
> Chemicals (industrial).
> Food products.
> Miscellaneous mining and smelting.
> Oil.
> Railroad equipment.
> Restaurants.
> Steel and iron.
> Theaters.
> Tobacco products.
> Miscellaneous manufacturing.
>
> Two hundred and eleven concerns in these twelve lines have reported their total net income last year was about 16 per cent. greater than in 1925. (U. S. Steel, with its large earnings which exert an unduly heavy weight upon any series in which they are included, is omitted from the foregoing calculation.)

All this means to Mr. Sloan that "1926's prosperity was a highly selective one." The aggregate profits for the year are declared to have been record-breaking chiefly "because the relatively small group of industries which did catch the flood-tide of prosperity rode it so 'high and handsome,' that the results more than counterbalanced those of the group that got caught in the ebb-tide."

Looking ahead, this observer arrives at certain tentative conclusions. He thinks that profits on the average will prove to have been lower in the first quarter of 1927 than in the first quarter of 1926, and believes that unsatisfactory earnings last year were in most cases due to low or declining prices, and he holds, therefore, that:

> Prices will be the dominant factor in the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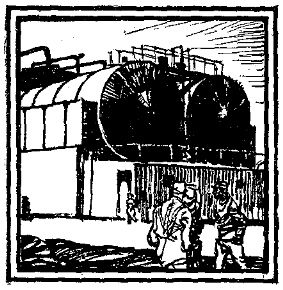
Virginia
Kentucky
Tennessee
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Alabama
Miss.
Arkansas
Louisiana
Texas
New Mexico
Florida
Southern California and Mexico
Mexico

This map shows the location in North America of the properties of the Cities Service organization, which, from a small beginning in 1910, has grown until today it includes more than 100 public utility and petroleum subsidiaries.

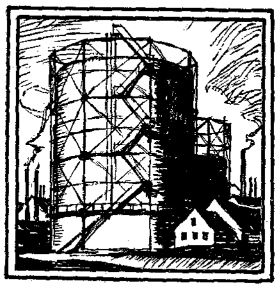
SERVING A NATION

—a modern romance of success



One of the most important of the 100 Cities Service subsidiaries is Empire Gas and Fuel Co. It produces annually over 9,000,000 bbls. of oil, and its refining capacity is 20,000 bbls. daily.

Cities Service subsidiaries supply sixty communities annually with more than 8,000,000,000 cubic feet of manufactured gas for domestic and industrial purposes.



To provide millions of people with the advancements of present day life—the everyday necessities of good living—Cities Service subsidiaries operate in 30 states.

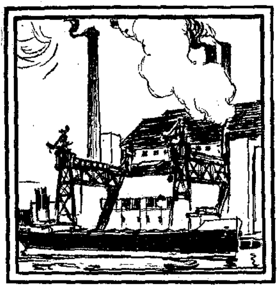
This great organization of 18,000 trained employees brings electric light and power, oil and gasoline, natural and manufactured gas, and transportation into 3000 communities.

Over $500,000,000 of diversified properties make Cities Service a dominant contribution to American progress. That it has won an outstanding position is evidenced by the fact that 275,000 individuals, banks, insurance companies and other institutions are now enrolled as investors in the Cities Service organization.

The keynote of Cities Service operations is local initiative and control in each property, backed by the concurrence of a strong central management committee of business executives, eminent engineers and able financiers. At minimum expense, this management provides for diversified properties all the advantages of nationally known experts in every line with no loss of local experience, initiative or pride of individual achievement.

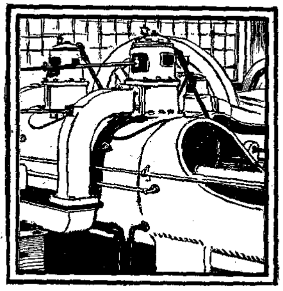
"Serving a Nation" is an illustrated booklet, telling about the Cities Service organization and its fiscal agents, Henry L. Doherty & Company. This free booklet sent upon request addressed to Cities Service Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Goldman Band Concerts are broadcast by Cities Service Company Fridays at 8 p. m. Eastern Standard Time and 7 p. m. Central Time, through the following stations: WEAF, WLIT, WEEI, WGR, WGY, WRC, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WGN, WOC, WCCO, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA.



Among America's leading utilities is the Toledo Edison Company, one of the 100 subsidiaries of Cities Service. It serves a population of 410,000 with domestic and industrial electricity.

Over 64,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas is supplied annually by Cities Service subsidiaries. Pipe line system covers territory equal to land area of all England and Wales.



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Please send me free picture folder about the Indian-detour and Grand Canyon National Park.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

situation for all lines during the current year. We are certain that a reasonably good volume of business is assured for the first half of this year, and entertain the belief that, at no time during the current year, will volume fall drastically. The essential question, from the standpoint of business, is the price at which this business will be done.

If the lines which made the poorest showings in 1926 can this year purchase their raw materials or sell their finished goods on more favorable terms, then they have a reasonable expectation of increasing their earnings. If the lines which made the most brilliant showings last year can maintain price, they should be able very nearly to duplicate last year's performance. If they are unable to maintain prices, a general stepping down in earnings is to be expected.

Prices now constitute the key to the whole earnings structure, and they will be especially significant during the current year for two reasons: (a) On the average, the main trend of prices has now been downward for eighteen months; the present level of average quotations, therefore, is more nearly at the point where it can cause real trouble than it was, say, this time a year ago. (b) To a certain extent the effect of falling prices during 1926 was overbalanced by a temporary increase in volume and an increase in operating efficiency; this program, however, is one which obviously has its limits, and which can hardly be relied upon as a continuous offsetting factor for an indefinite period of time.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"
Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss. For April 1, 1927.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (*and if a daily paper, the circulation*), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of *August 24, 1912*, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the name and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given.
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Neisel, Clara L., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold the stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bonafide owner: and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March 1927.

Seal] ROLLO CAMPBELL,
Notary Public.

[(My commission expires March 30, 1928.)

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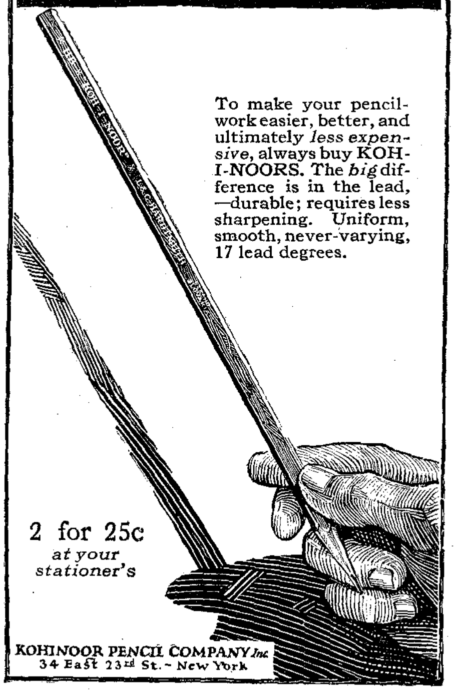

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A CONDENSED book on diet entitled "Eating for Health and Efficiency" has been published for *free distribution* by the Health Extension Bureau of Battle Creek, Mich. Contains set of health rules, many of which may be easily followed right at home or while traveling. You will find in this book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of a competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

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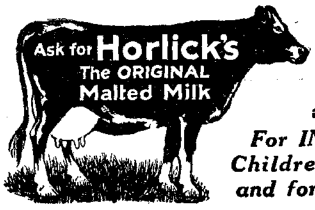

Safe Milk and Food
For INFANTS, Children, Invalids and for All Ages

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 23.—A manifesto issued at Shanghai by Gen. Pai Tsung-hsi, Cantonese commander, says that the purpose of the Nationalists is the abolition of unequal treaties, alteration of the status of the Shanghai international settlements, withdrawal of extraterritorial privileges, disposal of the missionary schools, and recovery of control of the post-offices and customs, and that propaganda, not military force, will be used to gain these ends.

Communists and Fascists clash in Berlin, and are dispersed by the police after twenty Communists are wounded and one killed.

March 24.—Dr. J. E. Williams, American, Vice-President of Nanking University, and several other foreigners are killed by Cantonese soldiers in Nanking and other foreigners are maltreated, after which American and British war-ships lay down a barrage and rescue aliens besieged in the Standard Oil plant on Socony Hill.

March 25.—Following the third ultimatum by the American and British naval commanders at Nanking, threatening to shell the city, the Cantonese permit the remaining besieged foreigners to evacuate safely. Many foreign homes and missions in Nanking are burned by the Cantonese troops.

March 26.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese forces, arrives in Nanking and announces his intention to protect foreign lives and property and to negotiate for the return of the international settlement to China. Meanwhile anti-foreign sentiment is being further aroused by the assertion that 20,000 Chinese were "massacred" at Nanking by the Allied bombardment.

March 27.—A mass meeting of Chinese, attended by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Cantonese commander, denounces "foreign imperialists," while the International and French settlements at Shanghai prepare for their defense by 20,000 foreign troops.

Eighty thousand young Italian Black Shirts, having reached the age of eighteen, are inducted into the Fascist militia and presented with rifles as symbols of their having reached the age for military service.

March 28.—The Canton Government disavows responsibility for killing and robbing foreigners in Nanking, and requests the removal of foreign defenses, on the ground that they irritate the Chinese. In the face of rising anti-foreign sentiment, foreigners in Nationalist China continue moving toward Shanghai.

A brush occurs between United States Marines and a force, believed to be Liberals, at Leon, Nicaragua.

France, Belgium, and Japan oppose the British plan to limit the number of trained reserves who might be called quickly into military service, submitted at the Geneva disarmament parley, while the American delegation supports the British view.

March 29.—Antiforeign agitation in Nationalist China is reported spreading northward to districts threatened by the Cantonese advance, and refugees are moving out of southern Shantung, Anhwei, and southern Honan provinces.

Today's *dandruff*

may mean tomorrow's *baldness*

a simple
pine tar method
to prevent it

THIS is not a "before and after" picture. To show you how subtracting hair adds years, the artist has simply sketched a young man with and without his hair.

Do you know that practically all cases of baldness trace back to dandruff? Foresight, as well as a gentleman's natural distaste for dandruff, suggests that we do something definite about it.

To stop dandruff, special care with a special soap is advisable—with a soap, like Packer's Tar Soap, made especially for hair and scalp.

How pine tar helps

Packer's contains *pine tar*. Practically every well known authority recommends pine tar in the treatment of common hair and scalp ills—especially dandruff. And leading physicians for over 50 years have been prescribing Packer's Tar Soap in the care of the hair, scalp and skin.

The dandruff treatment below lets your scalp enjoy all the soothing, healing properties of the Packer *pine tar* lather. It clears the gland openings; helps them to perform all their normal duties. It helps start the scalp toward renewed health.

The Packer Method

When you wash your hair, do this: Wet the hair with warm water, apply Packer's Tar Soap and pile up the rich, piney lather. With the finger-tips massage three minutes. Rinse. Lather again, repeat the massage, then rinse thoroughly.

In severe cases of dandruff, repeat this every other day for one or two weeks. (In milder cases, every third or fourth day may be sufficient.) Gradually decrease the frequency of the shampoos as your scalp clears. Then *keep up* the treatments regularly once a week to prevent the dandruff from coming back.

In most cases, this simple method will soon rid your scalp of dandruff and restore your hair's normal, healthy vitality.

Send 10c for Sample and Manual

For 10c (stamps or coin) we will send you a generous sample of Packer's Tar Soap and a copy of our new Manual, "The Care of the Hair." This profusely illustrated 28-page book has recently been re-edited to present the most scientific thought on the care of the hair. It contains dozens of authoritative suggestions for keeping your hair healthy and young-looking. Fill in the coupon, clip and mail today.

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I enclose 10c. Please send me sample half-cake of Packer's Tar Soap and your Manual "The Care of the Hair."

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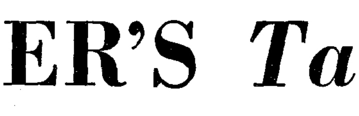

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"PURE AS THE PINES"

SPEED — *SPEED*

THE phenomenon of American life today is speed. Not the mere trite fact of our hustle and bustle in the streets, the office, the home. But the new fact—the rapidity with which an idea, a fad or a fallacy, a truth or a lie, can sweep the continent.

¶ It may be a game, such as the questionnaire, which had its hundred thousand fanatics within a week. It may be a wave of public opinion, like that which lately surged up to beat back the threat of war with Mexico. It may be a style, as in women's hats or coiffures.

¶ Cross word puzzles. Mah Jongg. Put and Take. They burst upon us. They spread. Some of them go as swiftly as they came.

¶ The same sort of thing is happening, oftener every season, in industry, finance and trade. "Business has wings," says Earnest Elmo Calkins, writing in the Atlantic Monthly. "The business world has in a remarkably short time become almost fluid."

¶ Today's business man is speedier than yesterday's. Tomorrow's business man will have to be speedier than today's. Pondered decisions, slow, cautious distribution and leisurely advertising methods will not be equal to the demands of the period ahead.

¶ The means of communication—the newspaper, the cable, wireless, air mail, telephone, motor transportation—set the pace of today. The advertising medium that is most useful to business must be ready to keep that pace.

¶ The Digest, in spite of the increase in size and number of copies printed weekly, continues, at extra expense, to adhere to the close schedule by which it reaches its readers everywhere *seven days after it goes to press.* Frankly devised for the service of readers, in order that they may have the news of the world speedily, this schedule is bound to be of greater service to the advertiser in the near future.

¶ In emergency you can order your advertisement on Wednesday and have it delivered, simultaneously in every part of the country, bound into 1,400,000 copies of a well-printed magazine, by Thursday—EIGHT DAYS FROM YOUR MIND TO THE MIND OF THE READER.

¶ This is—

Immediate National Publicity

The Literary Digest

Advertising Offices: NEW YORK · BOSTON · DETROIT · CLEVELAND · CHICAGO

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

DOMESTIC

March 23.—Secretary of State Kellogg announces the purchase by Nicaragua of arms and ammunition to suppress revolutionary activities which threaten the Government of Nicaragua and the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners.

March 24.—Eight Chinese in various cities are shot to death in the outbreak of a new tong war between the Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur announces that Admiral C. S. Williams, commanding the American naval force in Chinese waters, has full authority to use all the forces under his command at his discretion for the protection of American life and property.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon appoints Roy A. Haynes acting Prohibition Commissioner.

March 25.—Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, asserts in a speech at Worcester, Massachusetts, that the antiforeign uprising in China has its inspiration in Moscow and is part of the Bolshevist program for a world-wide revolution.

March 26.—Fifteen hundred more marines are ordered to China.

A peace agreement is signed in New York by the Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong.

March 28.—The policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America adopts a resolution permitting members of the union to continue work on the present scale until a new basic scale can be negotiated.

March 29.—American forces in China will not be increased, it is announced at the White House, where it is stated also that American forces are in China only for the protection of American lives and property.

Commander Francesco de Pinedo reaches New Orleans from Havana, on his four-continent flight from Italy to South and North America and return.

A Stick for Schicks.—The local board of health to-day announced that the Schick test was used to determine the susceptibility of persons to diphtheria, and that it was not a motion-picture, nor anything connected with the Arabian desert.

One mother had replied to a letter of last week as follows:

"I refuse positively to permit either of my boys to take the 'Schick test.' I have read the book and seen the play and want you to know that I don't approve of them."—*Harrison (N. J.) dispatch in the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Knew the Answer.—MOTHER—"If you wanted to go skating, why didn't you come and ask me first?"

SAMMIE—"'Cause I wanted to go."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Cute Mascot.—RUB—"I have a new attachment for my car."

DUB—"What is it?"

"Sheriff's!"—*Life.*

Costly Machines Need Good Oil

The very life of your sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, washing machine or other costly electrical appliances, is the delicate, swift-running motor. Inferior lubricating oil—heavy straight mineral oil or greasy "fish" oil—clogs the action, sooner or later lays up your machine for repairs, or may even cause its "death rattle." For economy's sake, use

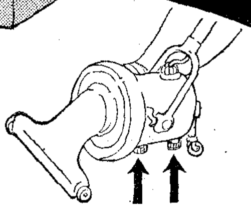
3-in-One
Prevents Rust - OILS - *Cleans & Polishes*

3-in-One is a combination of oils, scientifically compounded to provide just the right "body," or viscosity for adequate lubrication, to flow freely, penetrate deeply, stay in the bearings and oil perfectly. Never gums. Does not collect dirt or lint, but flushes all foreign matter out of bearing. Use freely and regularly and save repair bills.

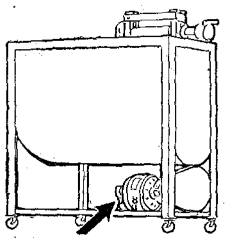
Don't ask for "machine oil." Ask for "3-in-One"—and to be sure you get it, look for the Big Red "One" on the label. Avoid inferior imitations and substitutes.

Sold and recommended by good stores everywhere in 1-oz., 3-oz. and ½-pint bottles; and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans. For general household use—cleaning, polishing, preventing rust and tarnish—use the economical ½-pint bottle. For oiling, use the Handy Oil Can.

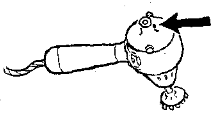
THREE-IN-ONE OIL COMPANY
130LC. William St. New York, N. Y.
33 Years of Continuous Service



Oil the motor of your vacuum cleaner with 3-in-One every time you use it.



To save washing machine repair bills, keep oil cup of motor well lubricated with 3-in-One.



Don't neglect the tiny, high-speed motor of your electric vibrator. 3-in-One prevents wearing friction.

FREE
Liberal Sample and Illustrated Circulars. Request both on a postal.

K209

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Back to Nature.—CHEVROLET FOR SALE—Cow Wanted.—*Ad in a Jackson (Miss.) paper.*

What Price the Melodeon?—"A ukulele," said Uncle Eben, "is small, but influential. It is de hip flask of music."—*Washington Star.*

Scrambled Professions.—Mrs. Grebb—"And what do your boys work at, Mrs. Grubb?"

Mrs. Grubb—"One is a cook in a drugstore, and the other is a bartender in a lunch-room."—*Life.*

Circe in Nevada.—
NYE RANCHERS
TURN TO HOGS
—*Reno paper.*

Leg or Wing, Miss?—Joe—"Will you serve the chicken?"

Moe—"Sure. What will she have?"—*Allston (Mass.) Recorder.*

Nize Baby.—Teacher—"Who can give me a sentence using the word 'Avaunt'?"

Little Abie—"Avaunt what avaunt when avaunt it."—*Hardware Age.*

Every Tripper Should Own One.—TEXAS EXCURSION—Feb. 19th only $50. Round trip everything included, wife, $25.00.—*Ad in a Decatur paper.*

Somebody Blundered.—"I hear your girl got married the other day."

"Yeah."

"Tough luck."

"Yeah."

"Who did she marry?"

"Me."—*Life.*

Great for the High Notes.—Baltimore, Md., February 16.—(A. P.)—Mary Garden, star of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, was confined to her bed in her hotel here to-day, after singing the leading feminine rôle in "Resurrection" last night, encased in mustard plasters.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

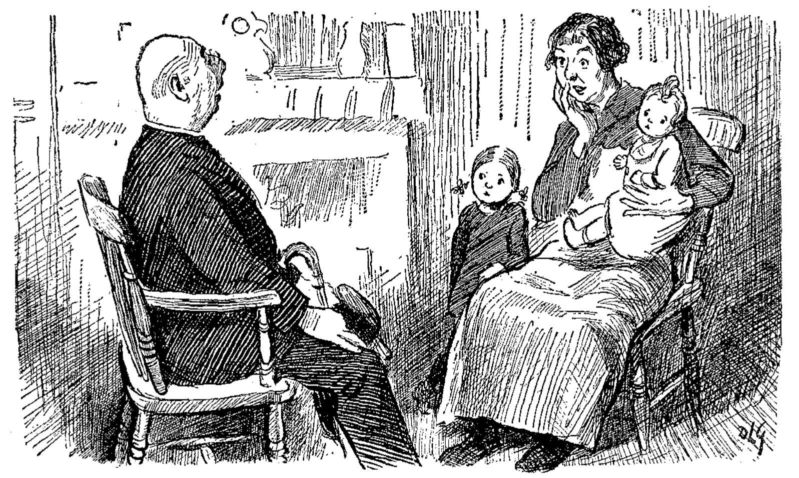
Power of Advertising.—Card in Florida paper—"Thursday I lost a gold watch which I valued very highly. Immediately I inserted an ad in your lost-and-found column, and waited. Yesterday I went home and found the watch in the pocket of another suit. God bless your paper."—*Quoted by the Boston Transcript.*

Almost Human.—COSHCOTON—Mayor Harry B. Heaton has found a new use for confiscated liquor. When poured on the walls and interior of the city jail, it proves successful as an exterminator of cockroaches and bedbugs. The Mayor says the bugs drink the stuff, some dying outright and others becoming so intoxicated they fall, breaking their necks.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Masculine Evolution.—WHITE LEGHORNS—Roosters and pullets; all laying.—*Ad in a Warren (Pa.) paper.*

Unrecognized Greatness.—A hick town is a place where the bootleggers never make enough money to get out of the criminal class.—*Memphis Scimitar.*

The Woman Higher Up.—My biggest ambition is t' sneak into Mussolini's house an' hear him say, "All right, my dear, have it your own way."—*The Jimtown Weekly (Associated Editors, Chicago).*



The Vicar: "Ah, Mrs. Miggs, I, too, have had to pinch all my life to make both ends meet."

Mrs. Miggs: "Lor' sir, ain't it lucky you were never caught!"

—*The Humorist* (London).

And Garage.—Ike—"Girls want a lot nowadays."

Mike—"Yes, and they want a house on it, too."—*Allston Recorder.*

Musical Hors d'Oeuvres.—A fine six-course dinner was served, along with the Fort Clayton Thirty-third Infantry orchestra.—*Panama Star and Herald.*

Or Grampa?—Myrtle Huddleston swam the Catalina Channel for her son. George Young swam it for his mother. Who in Heck is going to swim it for father?—*Allston (Mass.) Recorder.*

Hence These Tears.—First Stenographer—"I'm tired of working."

Second Ditto—"Why don't you get married?"

First Stenographer—"I am."—*Life.*

Obituary Note.—While Ye Editor was gone on a fishing trip last week our esteemed assistant, the dumbest of God's creatures, gummed up the parade as per usual.

The ladies of Jimtown played a baseball game while we were away. Nine married women were matched against nine single girls, and the single girls won the game, due largely to errors made by the married women.

That bright assistant of ours wrote up the game and printed his story under the headline "ERRING WIVES."

He would have been twenty years old next Friday.—*The Jimtown Weekly (Associated Editors, Chicago).*

Strenuous Souvenir.—LOST—Small sledge hammer, valued as keepsake.—*Riverside (Cal.) paper.*

More Dirty Work.—Harvard isn't going to play the Cambridge police any more. They are too brutal. They play too rough.—*Allston (Mass.) Recorder.*

Jazz Saint Discovered.—"To attain happiness," says a lecturer, "one must vibrate in tune with one's environment."

According to that, a man with St. Vitus dance at a jazz concert would be in perfect bliss.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Just Between Us Two."—"Can your wife keep a secret?"

"According to her idea of secrecy, which is telling a thing to only one person at a time."—*Boston Transcript.*

It's Certainly Dear.—The report of the commission is illuminating and also very depressing. It says that "wages are admittedly high in the United States, but so is the cost of loving."—*Editorial in a Lake Charles (La.) paper.*

She Knew Him and Them.—The Ochiltree farmer who turned up at a reunion dinner the other night in trousers which he claimed to have had in use for forty years would have found a kindred spirit in the late Prof. Samuel Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, of whom it was said that his reputation rested equally on his scientific attainments and his passion for sticking to old clothes. Once, says the Manchester *Guardian*, for some unfathomable reason, he bought a new pair of trousers, and next morning put them on, leaving the old pair hanging over the foot of the bed. No sooner had he left the house than a maid came rushing down to Mrs. Haughton with the cry: "Please, mum, the master's gone out without his trousers!"—*The Christian Register.*

Every Man His Own Ponzi.—Prospective wealth pours in upon us as the result of our Ponzi scheme recently printed in this column. F. P. W., by a slight rearrangement of figures, shows how we could increase our profit ninefold. According to his note, after depositing the $50 we could draw out:

First	$20........	Balance $30
Second	15........	Balance 15
Third	1........	Balance 14
Fourth	14........	Balance 0
	$50	$59

But that is not all. "Or take out a dollar at a time," F. P. W. goes on, "and see how quickly one becomes a Rockefeller or a Mellon. Quick, Watson! Notify the Better Business Bureau."'—*Boston Transcript.*